FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY DAILY DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION, SUMMIT

AU110943 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 May 83 p 3

[Article by Georgi Marinov, candidate of economic sciences: "CEMA: A new Stage in the Development of Socialist Integration"]

[Excerpts] The scientifically founded and objective analysis made at recent congresses of fraternal communist and workers parties on the specific internal and external conditions under which the economies of the CEMA member-countries are developing, is placing not only the question of the urgent necessity of a decisive transition toward intensive economic development on the agenda, but also the necessity of a new approach to cooperation and integration within the CEMA framework. This is so because integration and cooperation in selected, important, priority spheres of production, science, and technology are called upon, above all, to contribute to the acceleration of the scientific-technical problems and, on this basis, to resolve the problems of intensification in the CEMA member-countries. It is no coincidence if at recent forums of CEMA organs on different levels these questions have assumed increasing importance.

This applies also to the last 36th CEMA session held in June 1982 in Budapest. Along with the adoption of a program on coordinating national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period, the conference also discussed and placed on the agenda a number of topical economic problems awaiting resolution. These problems are of priority importance for the devleopment of the national economic complexes in CEMA member-countries, not only during the present 5-year plan period but for the forthcoming decade.

There is no doubt that the expansion of direct links between economic and scientific-technical enterprises and trusts must proceed in subsequent stages and wherever conditions have developed for this process.

As we have already noted, scien ific-technical progress is a permanent strategic field of cooperation and integration. Broad possibilities and opportunities exist for the expansion and intensification of integration relations along scientific and technical lines and for their development to a qualitatively new level. There is no doubt that the great problems of scientific-technical revolution can be successfully resolved by the CEMA member-countries only through joint actions and through combining mutual efforts. The coordination of long-term scientific technical policy is becoming a necessary condition for a prompt and fruitful settlement of the most important and most urgent problems in the field of scientific progress. The long-term, 20-year Soviet program of scientific-technical progress and the programs worked out in the USSR and in the other CEMA countries, including the purpose-oriented complex programs in this sector, can serve as a basis for the elaboration of a joint, coordinated strategy in connection with scientific-technical development in CEMA member-countries and of the socialist community as a whole. Out of the 170 programs worked out by the USSR, for example, including the 41 purpose-oriented, complex programs, 80 programs have become the object of cooperation with CEMA because of their great importance for the other CEMA member-countries, as well. Obviously, conditions are ripe for the joint elaboration of long-term complex programs for the development of scientific-technical progress with the CEMA framework.

As we see, these and other new tasks and problems, because of their significance and scope, also require a new approach to economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA member-countries. This is why unification of efforts is the correct method for successfully overcoming the increasingly complicated production and scientific-technical problems.

In this connection the coordination of longterm economic strategies, of structural policies and basic priorities for economic, scientific and technical development is an increasingly necessary element in the mechanism of socialist integration, a necessary condition for the successful solution of the current and future economic and social tasks of the CEMA member-countries. In this context the next [poredno] economic conference at the highest party and state level of CEMA member-countries will give a powerful impetus to cooperation within the CEMA framework. It will mark a qualitatively new state in the process of integration and will define a new scope and new tasks for the achievement of the most important strategic goals in the development of CEMA member-countries, as well as in the development of the integration community [integratsionnata obchtnost] as a whole.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES USSR TRADE MINISTER VASHCHENKO

AU101910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] On 10 May Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, received Grigoriy Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade. During the talks it was noted that the trade agreements between the two fraternal countries are successfully being implemented and that their trade during the current year will mark a new and significant increase. Some issues related to future integration in production sharing in consumer goods production and exchange were also discussed.

PZPR'S SIWAK MEETS MINISTER, TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

AU121955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] On 12 May Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, met with Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture, and Ivan Todorov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Construction and Construction Industry Workers. They talked on the construction tasks in our country and trade union activity in this important branch.

In the afternoon Wladislaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party in honor of Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and representatives of the Trade Unions Central Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the cocktail party which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DZHUROV, BALEV ATTEND ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU121255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] On 12 May at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall the Second All-Army Conference of the party secretaries of the Bulgarian People's Army opened. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee department heads, ministers, and Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states, attended the conference.

The conference sums up the activities to date of the primary party organizations in the army and poses questions related to further increasing their role and combat ability and to implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. This was the spirit of the basic speeches read by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army.

RADIO REPORTS APPEARANCES BY LEADERS 1-7 MAY

AU071636 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 1 and 7 May, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders. Date and time of broadcasts are noted in parentheses.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a Sofia plenum of the Committee for Culture and the creative unions' leading bodies. (0900 GMT 3 May) Yordanov is also reported to have chaired a conference of the cultural committee leadership with Komsomol leaders. (0900 GMT 4 May) He is further reported to have attended the opening of a literary festival in Sliven (1930 GMT 4 May) as well as a conference of the Sofia cultural territorial complex (0900 GMT 6 May) and a concert in Sofia (1900 GMT 6 May).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a Sofia plenum of the Committee for Culture and the creative unions' leading bodies. (0900 GMT 3 May) Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a Sofia meeting on the Soviet press anniversary (0900 GMT 5 May) and a concert in Sofia (1900 GMT 6 May).

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended an expanded conference of the Central Cooperative Union. (0900 GMT 4 May)

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, attended a students celebration on the occasion of the Karl Marx anniversaries in Sofia. (0900 GMT 5 May)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City party committee, attended a conference of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Sofia Okrug organization. (1730 GMT 5 May) He is also reported to have attended a conference of the Sofia City cultural territorial complex. (1500 GMT 6 May)

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, presented the Banner of Labor Glory to workers' collectives in Khaskovo (1900 GMT 5 May) and is also reported to have attended a celebration in Khaskovo on the holiday of the communications workers (1730 GMT 6 May).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and natural resources attended and conveyed greetings at a celebration in Svishtov organized on the occasion of the chemical workers holiday. (1730 GMT 6 May)

ZHIVKOV GREETS BULGARIAN WORKERS LIVING ABROAD

AU122003 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Plovdiv, May 12 (BTA) - "Now, in the serious exacerbation of the international situation and the trade and economic relations in the world, every goodwilled real impulse to consolidating the trust and constructive business cooperation acquires special importance", a greetings message read in part of Mr Todor Zhivkov's, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the participants in the meeting-dialogue held here on the problems of economic and techno-scientific cooperation with Bulgarians-economic workers living abroad.

It is emphasized in the message read out by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, that in the sphere of international economic cooperation Bulgaria is steadily pursuing a line of equality and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with all countries irrespective of their socio-economic systems. The steady orientation of Bulgaria's foreign economic policy, the grown possibilities of the national economy, are making this country an ever more desired and respected partner of countries and leading firms in differennt corners of the earth. A corroboration to this is the fact that at present Bulgaria maintains trade and economic relations with more than 120 states. The Bulgarian head of state expresses his deep conviction that regardless of the difficulties existing and artificially created barriers these relations will consolidate and develop since they correspond to the vital needs of life, because they are one of the tested and reliable ways to have peace, understanding, cooperation and progress.

The hope is expressed in the greetings message that keeping alive the relations with the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarians-economic workers living abroad could unfold intensive trade and economic relations with Bulgarian organisations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the fact that this country's successes in the socio-economic sphere are the fruit of the energetic efforts of the Bulgarian people, that they are the result of Bulgaria's established positions in the world as a worthy ally of the socialist community states, as a country having her own contribution to the efforts for peaceful development of interstate relations in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The message conveys the conviction that this business forum will give its perhaps modest but real contribution to establishing more normal and better business relations between the partners of different countries.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov spoke at the meeting-dialogue which was attended by 53 businessmen of 16 capitalist states and Bulgarian economic leaders. He made the guests familiar with Bulgaria's socio-economic development and with some questions of her foreign policy.

Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, dwelt on this country's foreign economic relations. He pointed out that in future, too, they will develop at high rates and that it is provided to double the foreign trade every 8-10 years. The minister emphasized that in recent years the Bulgarian foreign trade balance has been positive and every year ends at some 500 million dollar assets, as result of which the country's debts are abruptly diminishing and at present are smaller than the receipts in convertible currency which Bulgaria gets in one year from her exports.

Mr Ivan Dragnevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, dwelt on some currency and finance problems of Bulgaria's foreign economic activity.

The Bulgarians - economic workers living abroad evinced great interest on the questions discussed and expressed their admiration with Bulgaria's achievements.

CORRECTION ON BALEV SPEECH AT KARL MARX CEREMONY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Balev Speaks at Karl Marx Rally in Sofia 4 May," published in the 10 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1:

In the subslug, the last line should read: ...death of Karl Marx (deleting extraneous editorial note "live")

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU091430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 83 p 6

[Article by Michal Stefanak and Ivan Hlivka: "The Historic Mission; Communists on the Battle for Peace and Life"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS CONVINCED THE WORLD THAT THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS CLASS AND ITS VANGUARD, THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES, ARE THE MOST ACTIVE FIGHTERS FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE"S RIGHTS AND FOR PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF THE PEOPLES. THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT HAS EXPANDED ITS RANKS AND CONSOLIDATED ITS INFLUENCE AMONG THE MASSES.

This is due to the fact that the communists are consistently fulfilling their historic mission and resolving those problems of a worldwide nature which cannot be resolved by anybody else. An increasingly important place in their contemporary activity and struggle is held by the problems of world politics and economics, of international and interstate relations.

And this is quite understandable. Our present is, in fact, marked by an obvious acceleration of processes in internationalizing production exchange and mankinds' entire social life: integration is intensifying in the socialist and capitalist world, even though this world differs in its goals and its nature; international monopolies are growing very rapidly in the capitalist world; and the international division of labor, the relations in the sphere of politics, culture, information, and so forth, are deepening despite the obstacles set up by reactionary forces.

The Threats of Imperialist Forces

On the other hand, the economic crisis of capitalism carries with it a considerable aggravation of many world problems -- those of energy, raw materials, food, ecology, and so forth, but also of the largest problem of all, namely the preservation of world peace, of life on earth.

The development of events in the world is becoming increasingly dangerous, because of the activation of aggressive forces. The circles that would like to destabilize the only sensible basis of relations between states with different social systems -- peaceful coexistence -- are proceeding with increasing ruthlessness. They are threatening progress in the normalization of international relations, which in the seventies began to influence the entire development of world affairs, and they are considerably damaging international cooperation and putting confrontation in its place. The arms race is getting into a qualitatively new, far more dangerous phase, and the above circles are involving in it practically all parts of the world. They are inciting new hotbeds of tension and critical situations; they are realizing their policy of force, pressure and diktat, a policy of interfering in internal affairs and damaging the national independence and sovereignty of states; they are striving for a redivision of the spheres of influence. As their policy tool the imperialist circles have chosen sanctions and embargoes; they are trying to transfer the brunt of the economic crisis to the shoulders of the peoples, even those in developing countries. They proceed along lines aimed at keeping whole continents obsolete, aimed at dividing states and pitting them against each other.

On the whole, international tension is increasing and the danger of war, above all nuclear war, is growing. That is why the communists are devoting their greatest attention to averting this danger to mankind.

What is Paramount Today

The communists throughout the world are stressing their conviction that, CURRENTLY, THE PRESERVATION OF POLITICAL DETENTE, COMPLEMENTING IT WITH DETENTE IN THE MILITARY SPHERE, AND THE EXPANSION OF DETENTE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE ISSUES OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. They are in favor of consolidating and expanding international trust throughout the world, of eliminating once and for all the threat of force from international life, of limiting and gradually liquidating armed forces and armaments in all states or groups of states, so that none of them would try to achieve military supremacy.

For example, in the interests of achieving these goals they suggest that the states that signed the Final Act of Helsinki in 1975 should commit themselves NOT TO USE NUCLEAR OR ANY OTHER WEAPONS AGAINST EACH OTHER, AND NOT TO EXPAND THE EXISTING MILITARY BLOCS OR BUILD NEW ONES. They suggest convening an all-European conference for assessing and resolving the issues of military detente and disarmament.

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT SUPPORTS THE PEACE PROGRAM PROCLAIMED BY THE CPSU AT ITS 26TH CONGRESS, A PROGRAM WHICH REPRESENTS THE PEACE INTERESTS OF ALL MANKIND and is aimed against the policy of world imperialism and reaction. They highly appraise the further steps and initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Communists in the international arena. These have been expressed recently in concentrated form, for example at the second special UN General Assembly session (in June 1982) and in the statements made by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the occasion of the 60TH anniversary of the Soviet Union's establishment, and at other times. They all are yet another impetus in the fight for peace and life and against nuclear war. Comrade Gustav Husak appraised them by saying that in this way the Soviet Union is once again clearly shoring the "goals and means of the struggle for peace."

The communists place particular emphasis on the fact that nothing is more important for mankind today than whether the progressive forces will prove capable of defending peace, or whether the aggressive imperialist forces succeed in casting the world into the maelstrom of a nuclear catastrophe.

To Succeed in Defending Peace

At the beginning of this January the representatives of the communist and workers parties of Warsaw Pact countries worked out new suggestions for resolving the complicated international problems in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and security of the peoples, and in the interests of progress in detente. The peace-loving and democratic forces were greatly encouraged by their statement that, regardless of how complicated the situation in the world is, "THE POSSIBILITIES OF OVERCOMING THE DANGEROUS PHASE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DO EXIST. THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS MUST, AND CAN, BE HALTED, AND TURNED IN THE DIRECTION THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE PEOPLES' LONGINGS."

In this context the world progressive press recalled the fact that the socialist countries place their entire international authority and their political and economic potential on the scales of peace, in the interests of peace and mankind's life.

The statement made by the top representatives of the countries of the socialist community, which represent the material and spiritual shield of peace and progress, namely that "the forces of peace are stronger than the forces of war" but that, nevertheless, "everything depends on their cohesion and their purposeful course." This statement was most instructive for the further activity of peace-loving and democratic forces.

This statement of communists is based on objective reality, above all on the correlation of class and political forces in the international arena, on the battle of states belonging to two socioeconomic systems -- socialism and capitalism. In the economic sphere the socialist countries have surpassed the individual imperialist centers, such as the United States, Western Europe, and Japan and in many indexes they are the world leaders: in the military sphere the socialist community has reached parity with the bloc of imperialist states; in connection with the disintegration of the last colonial empire, the number, strength and influence of developing countries acting in favor of peace and against the armament race has grown, as has the independent advance of peoples and countries; the powerful impetus of the fight for peace and detente was given by the international workers movement; the positions of the workers and the anti-imperialist movement inside the capitalist states have become considerably consolidated and strengthened, and are pushing out the forces of the reaction; inside the ruling circles themselves, in many leading capitalist powers the realistic approach to international affairs, and the realization that there is no alternative to international coexistence have strengthened.

Attempts To Shatter the Peace Movement

The growing antiwar movement is hampering the realization of U.S. and NATO plans. The voice of this movement must be increasingly respected by the governments. The battle waged by the peace movement has forced the American Government to take a seat at the Geneva roundtable. It is because of this movement that Belgium and the Netherlands have so far not definitely decided on the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles on their territory, and that the Danish Parliament had rejected this NATO solution. And what about the many concessions that the imperialist militarist forces, headed by the United States, had to make in other spheres -- including the United States itself!

It is this which explains the attempts to split the movement of the peace forces. Efforts are being made in two directions here: The first lies in the endeavor to declare the United States and the USSR equally responsible for the present serious international situation. Even certain progressively inclined people, as well as certain communists in other countries, have adopted this position. This commits the communists to perseveringly work to explain the sources of the war danger; without such explanations a successful fight for peace is impossible.

The other direction lies in attempts to orient the movement for defending peace against the Soviet Union, to imbue the movement with an anti-Soviet character, and to make American imperialism more sympathetic. Part of this is also the great lie which is meant to distort the natural laws governing socialism, laws motivating socialism, to pursue a policy of peace and of support for the movements fighting for national liberation and social progress -- the theory of "two superpowers."

Recently Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, emphatically recalled at the international theoretical conference in Berlin, which was held on the occasion of the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx's birthday and 100th anniversary of his death, what he had already previously declared: "HE WHO IN ANY WAY BLAMES THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE DANGER OF WAR AND FOR FEVERISH NUCLEAR ARMAMENT, IS COVERING UP THE CRIMES AND BRUTALITY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM."

These imperialist tactics also include attempts to isolate the organized peace movement and the communist party from the broad movements of peace-loving forces -- attempts to split the peace movement and turn it into a tool of American imperialism.

Such tendencies exist in almost all capitalist states. The reason is that the imperialist forces are noticing a significant shift in the minds of an increasing number of working people in the world to the conviction that AT PRESENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EFFECTIVELY FIGHT FOR PEACE WITHOUT FIGHTING AGAINST THE AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST FORCES, WITHOUT SUPPORTING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PEACE-LOVING POLICY.

The communists see their task as explaining the fact that contemporary wars are rooted in class oppression and exploitation. For instance, toward the end of last year, the U.S. and German communist parties stated in a joint appeal to the working people of their countries that the dangerous world situation is to be blamed on the United States and NATO, whose crazy policy of escalating the nuclear strike and the doctrine which concedes the possibility of a "limited nuclear war," as well as their endeavors to achieve supremacy and military domination, are driving the world to the edge of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The Great Lie of Bourgeois Propaganda

In their appeal, launched toward the end of this April, the communist and workers parties of NATO countries point out that -- as political organizations of the countries whose governments are responsible for the Brussels resolution on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- they feel a particular responsiblity in the fight for peace and for strengthening the peace movement. They proclaim that nuclear armament must be halted, and nuclear arms liquidated before they destroy nations and the whole planet. They underscore the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact which "tellingly prove that it is possible to achieve solutions which bear in mind the equal security of both sides. Their proposals on the nonuse of military force in mutual relations with NATO, on nuclear disarmament and on detente, their positive reply to the proposals made by the Swedish Government and the governments of the Balkan countries for setting up a zone free of nuclear arms, and to the disarmament proposals made by the nonaligned countries, are all a hopeful sign for the peoples, a powerful stimulus for their fight," the appeal states.

ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE FIGHTING TO PREVENT 1983 FROM BECOMING THE YEAR OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW NUCLEAR MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE AND TO ACHIEVE THE ANNULMENT OF THE NATO DECISION ON THIS.

In this connection they are resolutely protesting against the great lie vehemently spread by the bourgeois propaganda, the lie that the danger is coming from the East. They point out that ANTICOMMUNISM AND ANTI-SOVIET SLANDERS AND THE INCITEMENT OF ENMITY AMONG THE PEOPLES OPENED THE WAY FOR WORLD WAR II, in which 50 million people perished.

In documents and through the spoken word, the communists are explaining to everyone everywhere that no danger is threatening from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. There are no military-industrial monopolies in the socialist countries which would profit from armament and wars. Workers, farmers, parties, and governments in these countries have only one goal in mind -- the goal of ensuring peace conditions for their socialist construction work. Socialism and peace are inseparable.

The unmasking of the harmful nature of the endeavors pursued by the Reagan administration to rid detente of its material foundations is having an increasing impact on the masses. The communists of West Berlin, Belgium, Austria, France, and other countries condemn the policy of boycott and sanctions which this militant and hegemonist administration is striving to apply with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries; they are against its policy of anticommunist "crusade." They are unmasking it as an endeavor to undermine the sovereignty of West European partners.

This would lead to a further increase in unemployment, which is catastrophic as it is. Apart from that, the organ of Austrian Communists, VOLKSSTIMME, recalls that Reagan's armament and anti-Soviet program is a cover for that "world outlook" which maintains that socialism, and above all the Soviet Union, have reached the end of their history. These illusions cannot, however, withstand the test of reality. While U.S. industrial production is dropping, in the Soviet Union it is constantly rising.

Peace and Social Progress

More and more communist parties are declaring that communists and all democratic forces must defend their sovereignty, national independence, and freedom of action against the American threat. "The time has come," LE DRAPEAU ROUGE, the paper of Belgian Communists, underscores, "to think of the final goals and prospects of the agreements tying us to the United States. It is high time to put an end to what is in fact subordination by way of negotiations."

Even today the working people in the West are painfully aware of the grave consequences produced by the adventurous policy of the Reagan administration and NATO. Their social rights and achievements are being curtailed; mass unemployment is increasing and real wages decreasing; and there is no future for the youth. The workers class and the other working people are distressed by the fact that the consequences of the crisis and of the crazy armament escalation are transferred to their shoulders, whereas the rich and super-rich become increasingly richer and stronger. "International detente and disarmament based on equality and equal security," the communist parties of the NATO countries state in the appeal cited above, "are the only things that can establish conditions for resolving social problems, for effective measures against armament expenditures and against mass unemployment, for environmental protection and against hunger and poverty."

Support for the Peoples' Fight

In the interests of peace and life on our planet, the communist parties support the fight of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for their independence and national sovereignty, for liberation from any and all forms of supremacy of imperialist circles and supranational monopolies, for getting out of the system of military blocs and groupings which are being foisted on them by American imperialists, against the latter's endeavors to intensify, in the race for profit, the arms race on their continents and to create new hotbeds of tension there, and for eliminating American military bases. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AND JUST RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, RELATIONS WHICH WOULD AID THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY STATE AND NATION -- THIS IS THE COMMUNISTS' PROGRAM.

This program also includes the fight against military-oligarchic cliques in this world, against fascist regimes. They resolutely fight against racism, apartheid, Zionism.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the conflict between the peoples' will to live in peace and the egotistical endeavors of militarist imperialist maniacs to accrue profit and to win raw materials to the detriment of the security of the peoples of the world is deepening. From this follows the expansion of the fight for peace and for peaceful coexistence in the world to all social and political strata (except military-political strata). It is in the fight for peace that an increasingly closer harmony is created -- and this is unprecedented -- between the workers' class interests and the interests of other democratic forces.

Actually, this is also why the peace movement, despite its most differentiated social structure, is deepening its demands toward the capitalist governments, and why these demands have an increasingly sharper social edge.

Despite the sometimes quite considerable differences of opinion on the issues of peace and social progress, and on certain other issues, a unity of opinions is gradually being achieved in the peace movement on the imperative need to fetter those social forces which are intensifying the arms race and which are the source of the danger of war. This means to fetter the main forces of imperlialism, its military-industrial circles.

Yes, mankind is convincing itself that AT PRESENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT FOR PEACE AND LIFE WITHOUT FIGHTING AGAINST THE AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST FORCES AND WITHOUT SUPPORTING THE COMMUNISTS' PEACE PROGRAM.

The Demand of the Times

In recent years the world communist movement has been activating its international activity. This is shown by the increasing frequency of international meetings between the representatives of European, Arab, African, and Latin American countries.

This is an important, qualitatively new phase of the movement's development. THE DANGEROUS POLICY OF CONFRONTATION AND OF ARMS ACCUMULATION CARRIED OUT BY THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION IS MAKING THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES EVEN MORE NECESSARY. The CPCZ, as well as the overwhelming majority in the movement, have spoken on several occasions in favor of such a conference. Certain parties are opposing the convening of the conference for various reasons. However, we believe that none of these reasons is sufficiently solid and convincing in the face of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The present situation makes new demands on the quality of communist activity. Every day the communists are faced with the question: What more must be done to enhance the fight against the danger of war? What more must be done to expand the fight for peace? What more must be done to strengthen communist peace-loving propaganda, to consolidate the movement and its action unity? THE ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES CLEARLY SEES THAT IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO WAGE A SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CAPITALIST CRISIS AND THE IMPERIALIST POLICY IN GENERAL, IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO FIGHT FOR PEACE, THE COMMUNISTS NEED A STRONG WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. WITHOUT IT THEY CANNOT ACCOMPLISH THEIR DUTY TOWARD THE WORKERS CLASS AND SOCIALISM.

This position was taken by representatives of South Asian, Arab, African, and Latin American communist and workers parties at their regional meetings in the past few years. On the whole we can say that THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY IS ACTING TODAY IN A UNITED FASHION AND DEFENDING THE JOINT POSITIONS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT. The activity of the fraternal parties in this struggle and the persistency and tenaciousness displayed by communists in erecting obstacles to the preparations of war have made the communist movement one of the substantial factors in altering the worldwide correlation of forces in favor of peace, democracy, and socialism. This is an important success of our movement.

The Movement's Action Unity

In the last few years the communist and workers parties have done a great deal of work in analyzing the situation on national, regional, and global scales and have generalized new aspects of the development. This helps them to define with greater accuracy new tasks of the fighters for peace and social progress. In every region and in every country these conclusions have certain special features.

At the same time, however, it has become evident that the jointly shared elements in the positions of Marxist-Leninist parties, those which make them into a movement with common tasks and goals, are not fewer in number. European communists are paying special attention to preventing Reagan's administration from succeeding in turning the continent into a new Hiroshima. Within this framework, communists in central, western and northern Europe, in the Balkans, and in the socialist countries also have some specific tasks. The situation in Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa, and Latin America is similar. The communist parties of Asia are organizing campaigns of solidarity with the nations of Indochina and Arghanistan. Communists in the Middle East are striving to stop the senseless war between Iran and Iraq, a war from which only imperialism stands to profit, to justly resolve the problem of the Palestinian people and to halt the expansiveness of reactionary Zionist circles in Israel, which are backed by American imperialists. African communists are waging an energetic and persistent struggle against the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, against the occupation of Namibia and against armed provocations against South Africa's neighbors. Communists in Latin America are expressing their solidarity with the struggle of free Cuba and of Nicaragua for consolidating their independence and for their countries' upswing and with the freedom fighters in El Salvador and other countries of this fighting continent. AT THE SAME TIME COMMUNISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD HAVE JOINT TASKS THAT HAVE A GLOBAL CHARACTER AND CAN ONLY BE RESOLVED BY JOINT EFFORTS OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES. Peace is inseparable and in the present world, which is overflowing with nuclear weapons with the latest carriers, every local conflict may lead to a threat to the entire human race. That is why everything concerning peace, war, or outer space affects everyone and why everyone should be engaged in the solution and resolution of these problems.

Everything that has been done so far in the interest of strengthening the unity of the world communist movement and its action capability has played its positive role. Thanks to this, for the first time in mankind's history, the nations' endeavor for peace is changing, to use Lenin's words, from "vague and feeble temporizing into a clear political program, into an effective struggle of millions." Mankind will convince itself that the mission of communists is a mission of peace and life on earth.

HAVLIN RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION 11 MAY

LD112258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Akil Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Prague today.

The Soviet delegation was received by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who acquainted them with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, especially in ideology, in the control of scientific-technical developments, in the education and cultural policy of the party, and in development of the social sciences.

The members of the Soviet delegation also met the leading workers of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Agitation and Propaganda and the Department of Education and Science.

INDRA ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS CONGRESS

LD072308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters opened in the Palace of Culture in Prague today.

It is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the National Front, headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Ivana Cesalova will now report on the proceedings:

The congress is being attended by 400 delegates, representing 126,600 members of this social organization. Among the guests is Aleksandr Otvin, the Soviet ambassador, representatives of the International Antifascist Fighters Federation, and delegations of resistance organizations from 12 states.

In a report on the union's activities, Lieutenant General Frantisek Sadek, deputy chairman of the union, stated that the union had intensified its political and educational activity among the public, particularly among young people. It has also expanded cooperation with National Front organizations in undertakings that had been contributing to explaining CPCZ policy, our alliance with the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism, against armaments and for the preservation of hard-won peace. The Union of Antifascist Fighters had also sought opportunities to cooperate with organizations that are not members of the International Antifascist Fighters Federation, but which hold identical and close views on issues concerning peace. Our task is to help to bring to justice all war criminals now living in freedom in the United States, Canada, the FRG and in some other states. We demand resolutely that they be handed over to those countries where they committed their crimes to be punished. At the conclusion of the report, Lt Gen Sadek stressed that the union would endeavor to ensure that the younger generation, in particular, would become the bearer of its legacy, for it has the opportunity to work actively in other social organizations and above all in the Socialist Union of Youth.

Among those who spoke in the afternoon debate was Comrade Alois Indra. It is symbolic, he said, that you have convened your congress on the days when the whole world is marking the 38th anniversary of the unforgettable May 1945.

When he spoke about the common path we tread with the Soviet Union, he recalled that life itself has confirmed daily for nearly 4 decades that we made the right decision. Our alliance with the Soviet Union is a guarantee of our state independence and security, and enhances the authority of Czechoslovakia in the international forum. It is the Soviet Union to which we are thankful that we can live in peace.

In connection with the Soviet Union's peace policy, Comrade Alois Indra said:

[Begin Indra recording] The Soviet Union, in keeping with the aspirations of the working people of the world, has always been guided by the principle that not enough has ever been done for peace, and that at stake are fateful matters which call for perseverance in negotiations and in seeking the most passable paths. This is why last Tuesday the entire world was able to hear further proposals by Comrade Andropov on resolving the problem of nuclear arms in Europe. The acceptance of these proposals would calm the situation and, with the good will of all participating sides, create conditions for further businesslike talks on halting the arms race, on gradual disarmament, on the real peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

We know that the imperialists have never loved us. They tried to strangle the young Soviet power in its cradle, and they manifest in a great many ways their hostility to the socialist countries, making the life of their citizens difficult.

The competition of the two systems, capitalism and socialism, is an inalterable fact, an objective reality. For this reason we do not expect any manifestations of love, but it will be much more beneficial to mankind if it is a peaceful competition, when it will be shown not by ways of arms but by the resolution of economic, social and ecological problems to whom the future belongs. [applause]

The Czechoslovak people support Soviet proposals, being profoundly convinced of their correctness, their beneficial effect for all mankind. We will make this manifestly clear in June at the world assembly for peace and life, and against nuclear war, which Prague will host. This will be an opportunity to unfold an open dialogue among all sincere supporters of peace, regardless of their political convictions, religious beliefs, language and racial differences. As has been characteristic for years, Czechoslovak foreign policy activity will demonstrate that we regard life in peace as the most fundamental human right. In the interest of preserving and strengthening a just peace we are always ready to act flexibly and to support any mutually acceptable compromise.

No one, of course, must interpret our willingness to reach a reasonable compromise as an abandonment of principles. The defense of socialism, support of progressive and peace forces in the world, noninterference in our internal affairs and the alliance with the Soviet Union are our inalienable right from which we shall never, under any circumstance, retreat. [applause] Despite all the complications in international relations we remain optimists. We are convinced that sound reason will prevail; that mankind will reject any attempts at military adventures; that we will save peace for the present as well as future generations; that we shall preserve life on this planet. [applause] And the fighters against fascism will surely, as hitherto, stand in the front ranks of this noble struggle. [end recording]

Those were some of the themes from the speech delivered by Comrade Alois Indra during today's debate at the Seventh Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, which will continue in Prague tomorrow.

COMPARISON OF PITRA ADDRESS ON LIBERATION DAY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 May, pages 1 and 2, carries the 3,500-word speech delivered by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a festive rally held in the Smetana Theater in Prague on 5 May, marking the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Comparison with the Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak version published in the 6 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 3, reveals the following variations:

Page D 4, penultimate paragraph, line 10, reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...Great Patriotic War, at Sokolovo, Belaya Tserkov, Kiev, in the....

Page D 8, third paragraph, last line, reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...and the intelligentsia, which are our greatest asset.

In the implementation....

HUSAK RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD121403 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here Thursday Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Politburo Member, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Bou Thang who has been on a visit here since Tuesday at the head of a military delegation. The two sides stated that bilateral relations are developing in tune with the conclusions of the talks between the party and state delegations of the two countries in 1980. They also exchanged views on some international topics. Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur was also present.

MORE KIDNAPPED CITIZENS ARRIVE AT UNITA BASE

LD121446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] An International Red Cross Committee representative in Luanda has told the Czechoslovak Embassy in the People's Republic of Angola that an additional 30 kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens have arrived at the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] near the town of Rivungo. This is the second group; the first eight Czechoslovak citizens arrived at the base on 1 May. Neither the names of the above-mentioned 30 citizens nor details on their medical conditions were provided. The International Red Cross Committee continues its effort to gain approval for a meeting between its representatives and the kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens and to hasten their release.

DIFFICULTIES WITH DUKOVANY NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

AU101503 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 May 83 p 1

[Petr Rampir article: "Megawatts Under Construction"]

[Excerpts] The nuclear powerplant in Dukovany is at the moment one of the biggest, or perhaps the biggest, construction projects in the republic. Hundreds of small and large installations are growing on 2 sq km and some 6,000 people are working here. To put it concisely, it is a project which by its size and complexity transcends the usual extent and standards of our construction engineering.

More than 4 years have passed since 1978, when the definite decision was made to build a powerplant with four instead of two reactors on a field near Dukovany. That is long enough to become familiar with the new concept. A new overall deadline for the construction work was also set: 141 months. However, at the same time, at the moment the concept changed, the general supplier of the project had used up only 11.5 percent of the allocated sum for preparatory work, but a full 42 percent of the "allotted" time. Moreover, the change in concept also led to substantial changes in the project's documentation. A number of things had to be redesigned or redone. The consequence, understandably, is that projects and material deliveries have begun to lag.

The construction of the nuclear powerplant in Dukovany is accompanied by a number of difficult problems, both old and new ones. Together they have caused postponement of the activation of the first reactor from this September until June of next year. This also postpones the deadlines for the startup of two other reactors, but the final construction deadline remains unchanged. The chain reaction in the last production block should begin on 30 June 1986.

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS OPENS IN BERLIN

LD121637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0743 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- The 12th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship (DSF) opened in Berlin today. With a mandate from the 6 million members, the 2,650 delegates will discuss the contribution of this mass organization to the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the deepening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union for the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of socialism

They gave a cordial welcome to members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee; Erich Mueckenberger, president of the DSF; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB; and Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

The delegates received with applause the greetings message from the SED Central Committee, in which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, expresses the conviction that the DSF will continue to prove itself a loyal comrade-in-arms of the working class party.

After the congress had been constituted, Erich Mueckenberger spoke on the report presented by the DSF Central Executive.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer spoke in the discussion. He described the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union as the guarantee for the successful completion of the tasks of the 1980's. Turning to the latest friendship visit of a GDR party and state delegation to the USSR, he said that its results constitute the basis for even broader cooperation in all areas of social life. It was proletarian internationalism in action.

The greetings of the Soviet workers were passed on by the chairwoman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations, Zinaida Kurglova, who also spoke on behalf of the USSR-GDR Friendship Society.

The head of the delegation of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, Ganka Slatinova [name as received] addressed words of greetings to the congress.

Fourteen participants and guests spoke on the first day of discussion at the congress.

NEUMANN SPEAKS ON NEED TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR

AU091348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 83 p 2

[Franz Boehm and Gunther Wendekamm report on mass rally at Karl-Marx-Stadt Marx monument on 5 May]

[Summary] Karl-Marx-Stadt -- At a mass rally before the Karl Marx monument on Thursday, more than 100,000 citizens commemorated Marx's 165th birthday and the 30th anniversary of the renaming of Chemnitz to Karl-Marx-Stadt. In his opening statement, Siegfried Lorenz, first secretray of the SED bezirk leadership, drew attention to the reconstruction and development achievements in Karl-Marx-Stadt in these 3 decades.

In his speech, Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed to the working people of the bezirk greetings and thanks for their industrious work for strengthening the GDR on behalf of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and of the SED Central Committee Politburo. He stressed the achievements from the work of the millions of GDR citizens who built the republic and made Karl-Marx-Stadt the flourishing large socialist city it is today, after Anglo-American bombers had laid to ruin the entire center of Chemnitz only a few weeks before the end of the war.

"Applauded by the rally participants, Alfred Neumann stressed the need for safeguarding peace. This is also the goal of the current visit to the Soviet Union of a GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, he said. At a time of intensified class struggle in the international arena, caused primarily by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, the force of socialist internationalism is a weighty contribution to strengthening peace in the heart of Europe. "The most important common aim is to lessen the danger of a nuclear war which has increased as a result of Washington's policy that is against all common sense, and which is becoming more and more threatening."

"No nuclear war must be permitted, no small nuclear war, no big nuclear war, nor any limited or total inferno!" Alfred Neumann exclaimed. Enthusiastically cheered by the participants in the rally, he wished the SED and CPSU Central Committee General Secretaries Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov much success in their endeavors toward lasting peace and firm friendship among all peoples.

"In this context the speaker drew attention to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for ending the danger of a nuclear war and for gradually eliminating the international tension through disarmament. 'This characterizes the humanist line of our policy. Socialism and peace are one entity!' With their working deeds, Alfred Neumann stressed in conclusion, the GDR working people provide socialism with a still stronger foundation for its good policy of peace."

TISCH MEETS WITH WFTU GENERAL SECRETARY

LD112154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- The struggle to preserve and safeguard peace in the world and prevent a nuclear inferno calls for the further strengthening of the unity of all trade unionists, and above all, of all forces interested in peace on the broadest basis. This was stated during a meeting in Berlin on 11 May by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB; and Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU.

Harry Tisch and Ibrahim Zakaria expressed the conviction that the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on the reduction and limitation of arms, and the latest peace proposals of the Soviet Union, are a constructive contribution toward securing world peace.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS FIRST-QUARTER FIGURES

LD111149 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Hungary's Central Statistical Office reports that in the first quarter of 1983 industrial production decreased by 0.8 per cent against the corresponding period of last year. Metallurgical production increased by 1.5 per cent, chemical industry 1.7 per cent and food industry 1.4 per cent, while machine industrial output dropped by 2.4 per cent and light industry by 4.7 per cent. Industrial workforce dwindled by 2.7 per cent and production per employee grew by 2 per cent.

Production for export increased 5.6 per cent, and production for the home market decreased 4.4 per cent.

Building industrial outputs fell 1 per cent short of last years, and the number of employees dropped by 4.2 per cent. As a result, production per employee went up 3.3 per cent.

Agricultural purchases rose by 8.8 per cent -- crops 3.4 per cent, live animals 11.8 per cent and animal products 2.4 per cent. Farm and food exports increased considerably.

Retail sales increased by 9.2 per cent on current price, while on comparative price food sales grew 2.9 per cent and clothing sales by 1.5 per cent.

Personal incomes from central sources went up 8.1 per cent, and the consumer's price index rose by 8.7 per cent, with this year's price changes accounting for one per cent.

On current price, export increased by 20.6 per cent and import by 15.5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ON PERMITS FOR WORK ABROAD

LD121252 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government has issued a new decree on labour permit granted to private individuals for work abroad. MTI has been informed on the most important changes at the state office for wages and labour.

Accordingly, the permit will be granted to workers of state-run companies by competent ministry departments, and to employees of councils-run enterprises, cooperative members and employees, artisans and pensioners by the country councils. Previously it was the responsibility of the competent minister. Consent from the state office for wages and labour will no longer be required.

In another change, Hungarian citizens working abroad will be obliged to transfer in foreign currency not only the superannuation tax but also 20 percent of their wages which, however, will be at their disposal in forint at home.

In the future too, the permit will only be granted for a definite period of time to citizens who have labour relations or paid occupations in Hungary, or are pensioners. The work should possibly correspond to the employee's qualifications. The period of stay abroad will be considered permanent labour relation [as received] from the viewpoint of pension and paid holiday.

The conditions of individual employment abroad for performing artists, sportsmen and coaches are to be regulated by the minister of culture and the president of the national office for physical education and sport.

The government decree is to take effect on July 1, 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BELGIUM, SIGNS PACTS

LD112143 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (MTI) -- Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of Hungary, Wednesday concluded his official visit to Belgium by talks with Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, and signing two legal agreements.

Wednesday morning Frigyes Puja met King Baudouin of Belgium, then held talks with Leo Tindemans, who gave a luncheon in his honour. In the afternoon the two ministers signed an agreement on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal cases and another agreement on the promotion of civic procedures.

It was stated that Hungary and Belgium had trouble-free political, economic and cultural relations. This prompted Leo Tindemans to say in his luncheon toast that "perhaps they were too trouble-free" which was a hint at the need for more brisk exchanges and visits. Frigyes Puja stressed the need to develop mutually advantageous economic relations and referred to factors hindering such a development.

"Small countries can do a lot for the improvement of the international atmosphere and for a better understanding among nations, which is particularly important in a period of increasing tension between the East and the West," stressed both politicians.

In addition to bilateral relations Frigyes Puja and Leo Tindemans exchanged views on East-West relations, the international situation, and noted that the process of detente had been broken and tension had increased. They discussed in detail the Euromissile issue and the early conclusion of the Madrid conference. The Hungarian foreign minister called his counterpart's attention to the highly important proposals included in the Prague statement of the Warsaw Treaty issued in January.

Euromissiles, Madrid Meeting Discussed

LD121244 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Belgian foreign ministerial talks were conducted in an open and sincere atmosphere and both sides showed a readiness to carry the dialogue further and to strive to better understand one another. At the same time views that clash between the Warsaw Treaty countries and those of NATO were clearly defined.

Talking about the Euromissiles, Tindemands took a stand in favour of the American "zero option" and the "interim solution". Frigyes Puja in his answer urged for a real zero option: for the dismounting of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Both sides voiced their desire for the conference on European security in Madrid to come to a close with a sound and balanced final act which then could be followed up in the autumn by a European conference on confidence building and disarmament measures.

"A great opportunity would be missed if the Madrid conference ended without a real conclusion. Hungary and the other socialist countries therefore are ready to accept, without changes, the latest draft submitted by the neutral countries", Foreign Minister Puja stressed and said that the people and Government of Hungary take a stand for disarmament, for the curbing of the arms race and for a mutually beneficial cooperation.

Frigyes Puja extended an invitation to his counterpart, Leo Tindemans who accepted it with gratitude.

Puja Returns

LD121529 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has arrived home from Brussels. Frigyes Puja had talks with the head of the Belgian diplomacy, Leo Tindemans, about the development of bilateral relations and international questions. He was received by King Baudouin and also met the chairman of the two houses of Parliament.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD121722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1613 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister of New Zealand has arrived in Hungary. Robert David Muldoon is accompanied by his wife and by Treasury Secretary Bernard Galvin. New Zealand's ambassador to Hungary joined the prime minister in Budapest.

The guests were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. Hungary and New Zealand established diplomatic relations 9 years ago and this is the first time since then that a prime minister of New Zealand has paid a visit to Budapest.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DANISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD111253 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Today a Hungarian party delegation led by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for Copenhagen to attend the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark due to begin on Thursday.

MAROTHY WELCOMES BCP'S ALEKSANDROV ON ARRIVAL

LD092011 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Today a political delegation led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the party's Sofia committee, arrived in Budapest to attend the "Sofia Days in Budapest" event.

The delegation, which was met at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, is to participate in the opening political rally and several cultural programmes including the Wednesday unveiling of a Dimitrov statue which was presented by the town of Sofia.

Marothy, Aleksandrov Speak at Rally

LD102055 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- The Bulgarian delegation attending the Sofia Days in Hungary Tuesday met the representatives of the Budapest factories in a political rally.

Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee of the HSWP, spoke about the international situation which has become more tense in the past years and pointed out: "The socialist world system, joining hands with the hundreds of millions who want peace, has enough strength to halt the cold war and get peaceful coexistence accepted in the relation of systems. The Hungarian people are aware of the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for peace and international security. The proposal of Todor Zhivkov to declare the Balkan Peninsula a nuclear-free zone and to hold a meeting with the leaders of the countries concerned has created great stir in Hungary. We consider the proposal a very important element in the process of detente", stressed Laszlo Marothy.

Then Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the Central Committe of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke about the history of the two peoples, which have several common features, on the history of Sofia, and the achievements of the development of the Bulgarian capital. Aleksandrov emphasized: "In our world, full of contradictions and echoing from belligerent rhetoric, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic have established a new type of international relations and have repeatedly expressed the desire of their people to live in a peaceful world. Within the fraternal cooperation of the socialist countries the relations of Bulgaria and Hungary have developed satisfactorily. We hope that the friendship of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, Sofia and Budapest, will further strengthen. We hope that the development of our capitals will play witness to the obvious advantages of the socialist system", said the secretary of the BCP CC.

The mass rally was attended by Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP CC, and member of the Political Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council.

Memorial Statue Unveiled

LD111645 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] From 1000 today, citizens of Budapest can become acquainted with a new statue. It is a memorial statue of Georgi Dimitrov, in Dimitrov Square in Budapest's Fifth District. The statue was unveiled this morning within the framework of the Days of Sofia being held in our capital. Following the playing of the two national anthems, Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia party committee made a speech. Following this, a speech was given by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

Afterwards, those present laid wreaths at Dimitrov's statute. On behalf of the Budapest party committee and the city council, wreaths were laid by Laszlo Marothy and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, and on behalf of the Sofia party committee and the Sofia People's Council by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Mezhdurechki, and Boncho Mitev. Representatives of the Budapest Committee of the Patriotic People's Front and the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian National Front also laid wreaths. At the end of the unveiling cermony, Budapest workers placed flowers on the pedestal of the statue.

PAP REPORT: POLITYKA ANSWERS NOVOYE VREMYA

LD122207 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 May -- The Warsaw weekly POLITYKA, in its latest issue No 20 dated May 14, carries a review of an article by Andrey Ryzhov "When They Are Losing Points of Orientation: In the Pages of the POLITYKA Warsaw Weekly," published in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA last May 6, issue No 19.

POLITYKA's item is signed with the initial "M" and is published in its press review column. It quotes parts of Ryzhov's article and says:

"In a quite unprecedented tone, the author, Andrey Ryzhov, criticizes the line of our paper against the background of Poland's present situation and various political and ideological threats which characterize it.

"Andrey Ryzhov looks at POLITYKA from the moment it resumed publication after the proclamation of martial law -- out of the 13 texts quoted in the article which we have been able to identify, 12 date from the previous year and most of them from the first issues of the previous year, from the very complicated first months of martial law. Out of the 18 quotations -- 16 come from that period, one from the current year, and one could not be at all identified by [words indistinct].

"Andrey Ryzhov's article is extensive, covers about 12 pages of typewritten copy, criticizes a wide range of POLITYKA's authors and contributors -- from Oriana Fallaci's interlocutor to Agnieszka Osiecka (nota bene the interview made by Fallaci -- which in keeping with her custom had not been authorized, and was published in March 1982 in EUROPEO, THE WASHINGTON POST and other papers -- was not printed in POLITYKA. We did not manage to get permission for its publication).

"Because the excerpts quoted by Ryzhov do not always -- in our opinion -- fully reflect what our authors really wrote, we permit ourselves to give complete quotations in the footnotes, just as they were printed in POLITYKA.

"Perhaps sometimes our journalists use quotation marks unskillfully, but this also happens to Andrey Ryzhov," said POLITYKA. In the final part of its review, the paper carries quotations from its own articles referred to by Ryzhov.

AFP: POLITYKA Response

NC121712 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 (AFP) -- Polish officials reaffirmed their support for the policies of General Wojciech Jaruzelski in a group of articles published here today by the Central Committee magazine POLITYKA. The weekly publication was attacked last week by the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES. [NOVOYE VREMYA]. While some journalists received copies of POLITYKA, it was impossible to find the magazine on news stands. It is also impossible to find copies of NEW TIMES on sale.

Among the articles defending General Jaruzelski's political line was an interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, POLITYKA's former chief editor who was one of the principal targets of the Soviet attack.

Half a page was given over to quotations from talks by the general and an article by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban was also published.

POLITYKA made no comment on the NEW TIMES article but carried quotations from the Soviet magazine, allegedly taken from its own columns, and the same texts as they originally appeared in the Polish publication. However, an article by Colonel Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center, defended the militarization of the Polish regime while denying that the Armed Forces wished to maintain power indefinitely. Meanwhile, articles by POLITYKA journalists Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz and Daniel Passent, who had been severely attacked by the Soviet publiciation, appeared as usual.

In his interview, Mr. Rakowski defended the government's cultural policy, which he described as liberal. He also said that he was sorry that the actors' association had had to be dissolved.

In his article, Mr. Urban totally reversed the NEW TIMES criticisms. He said that the political tensions of early May did not constitute a threat to the process of normalization. They were instead, he said, a "symptom of the progress of that normalization," arguing that Lech Walesa, president of the banned Solidarity union, had been forced by colleagues to adopt a more conciliatory line.

In view of POLITYKA's defense of the regime, it seemed strange to observers here that the magazine was still not on sale. However, it is the first time that polemics have erupted between Polish and Soviet publications. Many observers here believe that the regime may be using the dispute to persuade Poles to support the Jaruzelski line, by presenting it as threatened by hardliners supported by Moscow.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS 12 MAY SEJM SESSION

LD122237 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 May -- The Polish Sejm (Parliament) met today. Problems of agriculture and food economy were the principal items on the agenda of the debate attended by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

The Sejm heard the first reading of the government programme of development of agriculture and food economy up to 1990. The programme was presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba. (Text of the statement is given separately).

Taking the floor on behalf of the PUWP Deputies' Club, Zdzislaw Lucinski stressed that the government draft programme of development of agriculture and food economy up to 1990 is one more proof of consistent implementation of agricultural policy of the Polish United Workers Party and the United Peasant Party. It takes into account assumptions of the 3-year plan approved by the Sejm. It is a comprehensive, cohesive and feasible draft, he said. It does not solve all problems and needs but it charts the road of intensification of farm production, meets halfway aspirations of the rural population and is consistent with the interest of whole society.

"The programme submitted to the Sejm today, the enclosed government schedule concerning development of agriculture and achievement of food self-sufficiency, as well as the stand of the food economy council on shaping the policy of the nation's diet in the 1980's, cover in a comprehensive manner the plans designed to reach the strategic aim of the national economy -- the country's food self-sufficiency," said Deputy Jozef Kijowski taking the floor on behalf of the UPP [United Peasants Party] Deputies' Club.

Speaking on behalf of the DP [SD] Deputies' Club Tadeusz Kalusa pledged his club's determination to work on perfecting the draft programme and help ensure its successful implementation in day-to-day practice.

The sejm passed resolution concerning the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON. The resolution acknowledges the First PRON Congress ended last Monday as an important stage in the process of creating national accord.

In the course of its day-to-day cooperation with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the Sejm will seek ways to enrich its own work, deepen contacts with the electorate, propagate civic postures -- in keeping with the legal order binding in our state and principles of its socialist system.

Seeing in the activity of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth an important factor of raising the effectiveness of our system of representation, the Sejm expresses the conviction that it is feasible to fully utilize authentic values created in the past by links of the national unity front, said the resolution.

The chamber appointed 27 new members of the Socio-Economic Council to the Sejm.

Resolution on PRON Passes

LD121141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpt] First, the Sejm adopted a resolution stating that the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] constitutes an important stage in the process of creating national accord. The resolution states that national accord and rebirth is the most important factor in overcoming the crisis.

The Sejm confirms the need to act to consolidate the state and its structures. Organizational development, strengthening the process of rational thought, and drawing the appropriate conclusions from our history will justify the hope that patriotic Poles attach to PRON and its place in the political system. In its daily cooperation with PRON, the Sejm will seek ways to enrich its activities, deepen contacts with the electorate, and propagate civic attitudes in accordance with the legal order and the principles of our socialist political order.

Seeing PRON's activity as an important factor in raising the effectiveness of our representative system, the Sejm expresses conviction concerning the possibility of fully utilizing the real values shaped in the past by the bodies of the National Unity Front [FJN]. The Sejm considers its duty to express profound respect and gratitude to FJN activists for their work and support for deputies' activity, and expresses the conviction that numerous FJN activities will join PRON's activity. Thus states the Sejm resolution.

Agriculture Minister's Address

LD122028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1439 GMT 12 May 83

[Speech by Stanislaw Zieba, minister for agriculture and food economy, at the Polish Sejm session on 12 May -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the Sejm: I have the honor to present on behalf of the government a draft program for the development of agriculture and the food economy up to 1990.

The program contains issues which are uppermost in the minds of the community and which in essence represent the foundations for the nation's biological existence. The place and importance of agriculture and the food economy were reported by the PZPR's Ninth Extraordinary Congress which adopted and endorsed in their entirety the declarations proclaimed in the guidelines of the Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium on the joint agricultural policy of the PZPR and the ZSL whose principles were based on the realities of our country and the consistent drawing of conclusions from past experiences.

This policy, endorsed by the historic joint session of PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee in spite of the particularly difficult conditions, is being consistently implemented, meets with the support of the countryside, and is bearing the first fruit.

The genesis of the conception of the development of agriculture and provision of food for the eighties lies in collateral activity in three directions: decisive increase in the effective use of existing production potential, including a reduction of losses in the fields and on the farms in food processing, storage and turnover, utilization of every capability of the entire economy, especially industry, for effective reinforcement of agriculture and agricutural produce processing, as well as restoring the agricultural market; adaptation of the pace of development and the structure of food production to the rational biological needs of our nation.

The primary aim of the program being submitted today is the attainment of food self-sufficiency at a level that would make it possible to fully meet the needs of the community in accordance with the requirements of rational diet. I shall say more: the aim of the program is to guarantee our nation's lasting food security. This is an extremely important element of the country's economic and political sovereignty.

The document now before you has been formulated to cover two time periods. In the period period up to 1985, the program fully corresponds to the agricultural and food section of the National Socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 which was adopted by the Sejm in April this year. It also takes into account the tasks resulting from the economies and anti-inflation programs.

The second period covers 1986-90. The concrete stipulations of the program for this period take into consideration the realistic results of economic reform and in particular the general increase of productivity and efficiency of management. The development assumptions for this more distant period have been presented in two variants.

The objective of the government's effors, however, will be to attain the second, the higher and more difficult, more ambitious variant. Its implementation calls for all-round, intensive actions, but ultimately it makes it possible to attain better results. It provides an opportunity to satisfy food requirements at a qualitatively higher level.

Citizen deputies, every year the population of our country increases by more than 250,000. This is happening at a time of objectively unavoidable, though restricted, decline of arable land; but we say Poland has enough land for food production. The economic restrictions applied against Poland by the Western countries, and above all by the U.S. Administration, are aimed mainly against our agriculture and food production. Taking into consideration the present state of affairs, where the consumption level is higher than the domestic food production, we must more speedily expand production and make the economy even more independent from the import of grain and feedstuffs.

Therefore, the program has incorporated the strategic target of balancing the foreign trade turnover in agricultural and food products during the present decade. Already the work of ministries is being subordinated to this objective. It is designed to obtain, above all, the use of economic reform instruments for the development of industrial means of production, for agriculture and for the food and agricultural processing industry; the restriction of losses; improvement of the efficiency of exploiting the entire production potential in farming and food economy; streamlining and developing production services in agriculture, supplies, and sales, particularly by creating partnership unions of farmers and economic units based on stable contracting agreements and consolidation of the production integration of the agricultural and food industry and cooperatives with farms; the restoration of status to agricultural education and progress; the shaping and improvement of the principles of the effective implementation and dissemination of rational solutions in technology; and organization of production processes and increasing the whole manufacturing potential of agriculture and food provisions.

A fundamental condition for achieving the development and intensification of agricultural production and agricultural and food processing, for attaining a general civilizational progress of the countryside, is full utilization of the investment outlay for the food complex. This outlay will total 30 percent of the overall investment outlay for the food complex. The program places particularly great significance on the need for development of the manufacturing potential of plant protection preparations, soil, lime, mineral fertilizers, farming machinery, and construction materials and, in agriculture itself, for reclamation, supplying the countryside and agriculture with water, food storage, and processing.

Land is a national asset that cannot be increased. We shall protect it in accordance with the letter and intention of the Sejm's acts. In administrative activity, the program stresses, emphasis will be laid on the restoration to agriculture of degraded, devastated, acidified, and marsh lands which still cannot be used at the present time. We consider it an urgent need to further improve land turnover by making the activity of parish offices, cooperative banks, and especially the notary offices, more efficient.

The equalization of prices of land from state resources and prices taking shape in neighborly transactions and basing this price on the price of grain, has made it possible to base land transactions on sound-economic foundations and has created a better atmosphere in the countryside.

We will take care for the improvement of productivity of land. In this connection, the program envisages above all the settlement of water systems, as well as progress in the deacidification of soil and, what is most essential, mechanization. The ministry has already prepared draft precepts for development of the executive potential of land improvement enterprises and for water supplies to the countryside and agriculture, as well as a program for broadening these investments in Poland. By 1990 this will make it possible to improve about 1.6 million hectares of arable land.

It is also imperative to improve economic conditions for the development of activity in water partnerships, to achieve progress in the maintenance of installations and the postreclamation development. The level of mineral fertilizing in 1990 will reach 230 kilograms of NPK per hectare of arable land. This is not a low level. There will be an increase of technical means, in particular farming machines -- the spares of which are in such short supply today -- agricultural transportation, chemical fodder components with high protein content, fodder [word indistinct] veterinary drugs. This will restrict the still apparent great waste of crops and will increase the general efficiency of the entire agricultural and food economy.

Urgent work is now in progress on drafting an amended bill on plant cultivation and protection, as well as seed production, animal breeding, and a veterinary bill. We have prepared draft assumptions for the Biological Progress Fund, which provides for the restoration of state subsidies in this respect. We envisage the consistent streamlining of the system of linking science to practice and an increased responsibility of stable agricultrual services, branch institutes, voivodship agricultural progress centers as an effective advisory activity, and a decidedly better influence on the progress of education throughout agriculture. [sentence as heard]

May it please the Sejm, one of the basic conditions for a stable agricultural policy is to ensure the durable profitability of production and equal income of the agricultural population and that employed outside agriculture. This is indispensible for the development and intensification of agriculture in all its sectors, of suitable living conditions for the rural population, as well as for undertaking farming work by the new generation.

Disregard for this principle was formerly a serious impediment to the development of production, the cause of its deep collapse, of the excessive exodus of young people from agriculture, too slow technical reconstruction, and weak infrastructure of the countryside and agriculture.

The government is creating, and is consistently ensuring for the future, favorable economic conditions for developing and improving the efficiency of economy.

This process was begun by last year's increase of prices of basic products, taking into account the changes occuring in the economy as a whole which were brought about by economic reform. A truly fundamental principle was adopted that the purchasing price of basic agricultural produce will not be amended more often than once a year and in accordance with the objective rise of the cost of agricultural production, services, and living.

These principles are included in the program now being submitted to the Sejm. This is a practical expression of putting agriculture on an equal footing in economic and social policy. The correction of economic conditions of production, including prices, is also planned this year. The proposals for it will result from an analysis of the fluctuation of the costs of production and living. It will be submitted to consultation by social and vocational organizations of farmers, as well as the self-managements of state enterprises and the collective bodies of agricultural production cooperatives.

Detailed proposals provide, among other things, for the introduction of small price amendments which will increase the attractiveness of production under contract and maintain the best possible relations within the agricultural collective.

The government has decided to continue to broaden the level of socialization [uspolecznianie] of the processes of price fixing and of other economic conditions, fully taking account of the role of social and vocational organizations of agriculture, as well as the cooperative movement.

The principle of consulting public opinion, already being implemented today, becomes current practice in the process of price fixing. Agricultural organizations ever more often base their opinion on their own economic calculation. Therefore, we point out the need to increase the productivity of farm land and production units at every holding as a fundamental factor for reducing costs and increasing incomes of agriculture.

A rational system of prices, of agricultural taxes, of credits and subsidies, equal for all sectors and taking account of the needs of young farmers, is intended to improve the efficiency of farming, obtaining the correct structure and quality of food production and levelling the differences occurring in total production and in goods production in individual villages and farms, as well as entire regions, and also in the quality of management. These differences are still too great and too difficult to be justified objectively.

May it please the Sejm, the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy is not spectacular. It is marked by realism, moderation, and variants in defining the tasks. The synthetic index of the program is a level of consumption of meat and meat products in the amount -- in the most optimistic variant -- of 62 kilograms per person in 1990. This consumption will be 7 kilograms higher than that envisaged for this year, with a simultaneous large increase in the country's population in that period and with a decrease in the agricultural production area and the balancing of food (?turnover) in foreign trade. The program also assumes an important change in the model of consumption so that it meets the requirements of rational feeding of society and, on the other hand, so that it is in accordance with the economics of food production. In Poland nobody goes hungry; there is sufficient food. This is also confirmed by authoritative opinions abroad. Taking into consideration an assumed further increase in the consumption of meat and, above all, of milk and dairy produce, of protein plants, of fruit, and vegetables, we will be fed to a good standard.

May it please the Sejm, the economic and legal system changes which have been carried out in agriculture and the practice of managing the food economy promote and increase farmers' activeness, the activeness of state farms, of the work forces of producer cooperatives and also of social-professional organizations, of cooperative and worker self-management. In the history of Polish agriculture, good periods always link themselves with active agricultural and cooperative self-management. In general, difficult years were always preceded by a weakening of this extremely important organizational function which they fulfill in the social structure of the countryside.

There can be no permanent progress in agriculture without development of the activeness of self-management. This conviction accompanies the entire concept of the program. The administration has a partner in the agricultural, cooperative, and worker self-managements in solving difficult economic and social problems.

In this spirit of cooperation and joint activity, the work of local offices, the agricultural service, and all employees of the administration will be actively shaped as a condition for them to carry out their functions efficiently. One can observe in most villages the activity of the organizations of agricultural self-managements, agricultural circles, industrial unions and associations, the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and the Union of Rural Youth organizations increasing their real influence on social life and the economy. Rural housewives circles are playing their traditionally significant part. They actively form the cultural life of the countryside, the rural family, the contemporary shape of life and home.

We shall promote the broadening of the influence of the cells of agricultural self-management and youth organizations on the efficiency of work of the economic administration, agricultural counseling services, industrial institutes, agricultural schools, and centers for the dissemination of progress. The climate created by social activities is for us an important indicator of the contemporary face of the countryside. It is an essential condition for the socialization of the process of management in agriculture.

In the whole of the ministry's work on realizing the assuptions of the program, we are reinforcing and will further improve the efficiency of services for the community, and partner cooperation with self-management organizations of farmers and employees of the food economy. We shall care always and everywhere about the dignity of and respect for the farmers' work.

RAKOWSKI, KUBIAK COMMENT ON PRON CONGRESS

AU111625 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 May 83 p 6

[Roman Przeciszewski interview with delegates of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Congress -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] It may still be too early to thoroughly assess the congress debate, draw conclusions from it, and analyze them since this, as we know, takes time. However, the first opinions, views, and impressions have no doubt already been formed, so we will ask a few of the participants of the PRON National Congress to share them with us.

[Question to Professor Hieronym Kubiak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member] Comrade Professor, what in your opinion is most characteristic of this congress?

[Answer] The first and, in my opinion, most significant observation I made was the enormous number of people I noted at the congress who had never been seen before and who are completely unknown as social workers. Second, despite the great organizational differences which are apparent in the hall, one can sense a common language which expresses matters that are crucial to the country. It is a language which is all the more interesting in that it is not standardized but is a community language of great literary beauty.

Many critical remarks were addressed to the authorities at the congress. I personally accept them with much humility regardless of the times when the people doing the criticizing are mistaken. Each one of these remarks must be looked into sympathetically. This on my part is a kind of guarantee to the movement, and it is also true of those with whom I am personally acquainted. There is, to be honest, a good deal of doubt among the members of the movement, but this is a consequence of the problems which have occurred in Poland and of the very difficult months which are now behind us. Much patience,tact, and wisdom are needed for the ultimate interest to emerge from the emotional backcloth, and it must be in the interest of us all.

[Question to Deputy Primier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers] Comrade Premier, how do you view of the congress debate as a representative of one of the signatories of the movement?

[Answer] I think that the discussion I have been listening to intently was interesting, diverse, and in some ways controversial, so that it is just as it should be. It testifies to the fact that PRON is a lively movement despite what many of its opponents think. On the basis of this discussion, one can say that PRON is on the right road, right in the sense that it could become a factor which will refresh social life in Poland.

The congress' greatest achievement is, first of all, undoubtedly the fact that it presented itself to public scrutiny and showed that the movement is really a genuine one, and second, I believe that the congress will help the movement to establish contact with the sector of society which still only watches, stands on the sidelines, or is indifferent or neutral toward PRON.

Many fears and even doubts were apparent in the discussion, and I believe that this is a good sign because I think that if such a mass movement as PRON is to be a credible one, then it must contain various streams, and its members must react differently even in response to the same matters. It must, therefore, be a movement which centers on controversies since it is, after all, supposed to reflect the way in which present-day Poles think in its very principles. Moreover, we say that society is diverse at every step and that various attitudes are arising from the extreme to the moderate or the conciliatory. Since this is so, any unity within PRON itself, if unity is understood as a lack of differences in appraising certain phenomena, would be lethal to the movement. We would have an artificial organization; we would have no government and no party, just a society. I believe that these controversies, obscurities, or doubts within the movement are merely evidence of the fact that it is a movement with prospects.

JARUZELSKI DESCRIBES PROBLEMS OF LEADERSHIP

LD091802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1455 GMT 9 May 83

[Interview given by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to Warsaw radio correspondent Waldemar Rudnik on 8 May in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade General, we are meeting toward the end of the second day of the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. I would like to ask you the following: What do the people, who as I have noticed, come up to you in large numbers -- both during the intervals and during debates -- talk to you about? There are those who simply ask for your autograph either on their delegate's order paper or on your book, but there are also those who come to you with problems. What problems are these?

[Answer] First, I would say these contacts are of a very incidental nature, because they are of limited duration and it is difficult to speak here of more serious conversations. But it is something that I find very endearing and which, as a human, I perceive as evidence of some kindness. It is very pleasant. When one finds things difficult when one bears a quite large buden, then awareness of this kindness is very helpful. And in this sense I am very grateful for these contacts. (?And now) the broader reflections: Many people come forward with matters of various kinds -- not personal, not private, but public, pointing out possibilities for improving this or that sector of struggle with evil. This is very valuable, and it characterizes PRON -- that is, concern for the more important matters, for national, social matters, which can be noticed even in those short contacts.

It is also worth stressing (?the different) climate of the congress, the climate of particular concern for establishing a threat of understanding. And if there is understanding, then later there comes accord between people who are guided, even if they set out from different outlooks, philosophies, or even political premises; people who are guided by the good of the country, the good of the homeland. This is very encouraging.

[Question] Do you think that what we hear at this congress, and more and more often at other forums, is nothing other than the effect of the rise of a certain process, probably, of understanding Polish matters as their own, by increasing numbers of our public? I understand that this is a somewhat thetorical question, particularly when this question is directed at a statesman, but what is your opinion on this subject?

[Answer] I think that this movement has arisen with the aim of utilizing all that which is best, patriotic, inherent in people, and their concerns and, at the same time, aspirations, and to subordinate to this general aim. And I think that the nature, the climate the activeness of the congress fully confirm that. But it is true, the question is rhetorical, and I think we agree that the congress will fulfill its role and that it will be a big event in the history of people's Poland. It should certainly contribute to overcoming the crisis, to coming out onto the home stretch, as it is commonly said.

[Question] I think we are coming out of it and that which you spoke about in your speech, that is about Poland which is moving forward, is visible; it is simply visible, and thanks for that. And now the last question. Comrade General, is it difficult to lead a government which does not take what is probably the easiest decision of all, namely the decision to make several spectacular gestures? Of course, as the head of government you could make several such gestures, but you are not doing so. On the other hand, your speeches present the real chances of how to come out of the crisis, and finally, of real proposals for the activity of the entire society. Why are you not doing it -- I am talking about these spectacular gestures, if necessary I can define them more precisely -- and is this a principle of work of all your government?

[Answer] True, it is not easy to lead a government in not too easy times. But about the spectacular gestures: In this aspect we have not the best experiences of the previous period, when spectacular decisions, moves, and, of course speeches, distorted the picture of reality, did not allow it to be presented in a realistic manner, and through this caused this deep tremor which has taken place among the people who noticed a great breech between some precisely spectacular acts and the difficult reality with which we have to grapple now. We decided -- this is in agreement with the intention of the party's ninth congress -- to speak the truth, not to add coloring, to say at times things that are difficult and painful, which at times may cause the reflex of dislike. But this is the only road for coming out to better times, to overcome that which troubles and hampers our life today.

[Interviewer] Cordial thanks for this. And I would also like to pass on to the comrade general, on behalf of our listeners, those who write to us, cordial thanks for everything you are doing for us, and personally to thank you for the interview. Thank you very much.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COST OF LIVING INCREASES

PM111444 Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 20 Apr 83 p 5

[Interview with Jan Kordos, director of the Social Research Department of the Main Statistical Office, by Teresa Kwasniewska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] There is much controversy concerning the methods of calculating the cost of living indicators. The majority of people feel that these indicators are not relevant to their own circumstances.

[Answer] We employ calculation methods identical to those used by most countries in the world and approved by such specialist UN agencies as, for example, the ILO. I am aware that the findings published by the Main Statistical Office [GUS] on cost of living indicators are received with many doubts. For us the matter is quite simple.

Our results concern the average cost of living indicators for specific groups of household types: workers, worker-peasants, peasants, and old age and invalidity pensioners. Each of these groups is greatly differentiated within the type. There are as many types of financial circumstances in Poland as there are families. We work with the average findings (as they all do in other countries), and the average findings tend to blur the differences. That is why a proportion of all households -- especially those where the actual increase in the cost of living has been higher than average -- may find our information dubious.

[Question] What is the purpose of analyzing the cost of living?

[Answer] In the first place we are interested in investigating the impact of price changes on the average budget of specified groups of family households. Cost of living indicators are also useful as a partial measure of both inflation and the purchasing power of the currency, and they serve as the basis for calculating the wages and the real incomes of the population.

[Question] What are the sources from which the GUS obtains its information?

[Answer] They are mainly our analyses of family budgets carried out regularly over the last 25 years. Last year we also applied a new method, the so-called rotation method, which ought to provide us with more reliable data. Until then we were investigating some 9,000 households, and families selected in a special draw took part in our survey for a period of 5 years. That, however, was too long; our informants were found to fall into a certain pattern, and that impaired the representative character of our samples. At the moment members of households selected in our draw list all their expenditure and all their income over a period of 3 months. We carry out a separate survey for every quarter on a yearly scale to observe the seasonal variations in expenditure and consumption. Using this method, we will study some 22,000 households in 1983, and at the end of the year we will want to obtain from them some further information about their expenditure regarding durable consumer goods, their housing conditions, their incomes, and so on.

[Question] What other surveys are carried out by GUS with the aim of examining our living standards?

[Answer] The investigation of prices of goods and consumer services. It is, of course, impossible to examine the prices of all market commodities; after all, there are several hundred thousand of these. And, in any case, it would not be necessary. It is enough to limit our survey to the so-called representative commodities and to have our investigators examine their prices on a monthly basis. We have selected some 1,200 representative commodities and services in some 8,000 trading outlets and some 5,000 service establishments for such scrutiny. Our investigation also extends to the prices of agricultural and food products sold in town markets in 350 towns. Our sources of official prices are the published official price lists as well as the relevant instructions and decisions issued by organs empowered to determine retail prices. But our surveys became seriously complicated in the recent period, since new regulated and negotiated prices have been introduced alongside the official prices. Now the same commodity can be priced differently in several different stores. And so we have to test the validity of our findings by comparing our data with those obtained from other sources, such as the domestic trade statistics, our studies of family budgets and also special control surveys carried out by the Prices Office.

[Question] What, then, are your findings concerning cost of living indicators for 1982?

[Answer] Compared with 1981, they are as follows: for worker households, 200.0 percent; for worker-peasant households, 201.4 percent; for peasant households, 202.7 percent; for old age and invalidity pensioners, 209.8 percent. These are the average figures, while the differences for individual households oscillated mainly within the range of 190 to 230 percent. As we know, the sharpest price increases involved foodstuffs, and so the households of old age pensioners and invalidity pensioners showed higher cost of living indicator values. But that increase was to a certain extent moderated by the newly introduced system of compensatory allowances designed primarily to protect the economically weakest families.

[Question] What about the latest price increases, those announced in March this year, affecting cigarettes, coffee and gasoline? How are they going to raise the cost of living indicators?

[Answer] We have estimated that, on a monthly scale (compared with the month prior to the increases) the cost of living indicator will rise by an average of 3 percent. Within this figure the increase in gasoline prices will cause a rise of 0.3 percent, but for car-owning households this will be as high as 1.5 percent, that is, five times the average increase. But we must again remember that these figures give average values. In individual family budgets they will in all probability look slightly different.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

UNION-PARTY MEETING DEBATES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

LD130704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] A meeting with the leaderships of the central cooperative unions has been held in the party Central Committee. The meeting was attended by board chairmen, chairmen of the councils of the central unions, and first secretaries of party organizations at those units. The aim of the conference was to discuss the participation of the cooperative movement in the 3-year plan adopted by the Sejm and in the government economies and anti-inflation programs. Manfred Gorywoda and Zbigniew Michalek, secretaries of the Central Committee, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, and Lieutenant General Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, were present.

GOVERNMENT, CHRISTIAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD122027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] At the invitation of the government press spokesman, there has been a meeting by representatives of the government with the editors of the Catholic press and the press of other churches and religious associations. The participants in the meeting were given an assessment of the country's politicosocial and economic situation and of selected problems of government policy.

Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek briefed them on cooperation between authorities and state institutions and the trade unions.

The principles of the religious policy implemented by the government and the preparations in progress for the pope's visit to Poland were spoken about by the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka.

Current problems linked with the functioning of the economy, the results achieved, the difficulties emerging, and the progress of the economic reform were presented by Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for the economic reform.

The host of the meeting, Jerzy Urban, informed the participants about previous steps taken and the government's plans concerning broadening information for the mass media on the press law, which is being prepared. The participants in the meeting, in questions and statements, took a stance on the problems presented.

TALKS HELD WITH LEADERS OF SUSPENDED UNION

LD122236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] On the initiative and at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and the administrative office of the capital city of Warsaw, talks have taken place with members of the presidium of the main board of the suspended Union of Polish Visual Artists (ZPAP), with the participation of representatives of the artists' party milieu.

Views were exchanged on the present situation of the milieu, the activity of the union in the recent period, and the reasons which led to the decision to suspend it temporarily.

The representatives of the administration formulated the conditions which will enable a resumption of activity by the union and ensure a calm and factual course for the deliberations at the 17th general assembly of the ZPAP.

The talks will continue on 20 May.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI RIDICULES WALESA

AU110718 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7/8 May 83 p 2

[Bernard Mikolajski commentary: "How To Make a Figure Out of a Pawn Or 'What Next Mr Lech?'"]

[Text] There is a bewildering fascination in the West due to one and only one Polish citizen who is not some kind of new Einstein, although the academics of Harvard University, the most respectable U.S. college, made fools of themselves by prematurely deciding to award a Polish electrician an honorary doctors degree not to mention a Nobel Prize. Who, then, is this ordinary person who has "fascinated" the government of the United States so much and who, thanks to President Reagan, is always featured on Western radio stations and whose daily life in its smallest and rarely correct details is reported from Poland, as it happens, by special correspondents from reputable newspapers? Since he is neither an intellectual giant nor an outstanding athlete nor a film star, although he has some of that in him, why should we constantly victimize him by thrusting microphones under his moustache, flashing cameras at him, taunting him with the mysticism of waiting for something that will now never take place and tempting him with something which is never to return?

In his recent replies to the questions of Western newsmen, Jerzy Urban drew attention to the astounding way in which the U.S. Government ceaselessly comments on everything which concerns Lech Walesa's daily life and to its protests when he is, for instance, summoned to take care of any ordinary but necessary tax or customs formalities. However, it is likely that Urban's words were not taken in by Western journalists accredited to Poland who believe in the "suspense" method when pursuing sensations. The point, of course, is to get a definite scoop -- even a fictitious one, just as long as it can serve as a backcloth to a new "regime" story.

And when there is no story, these correspondents become uneasy and press for one because every day that brings the stabilization of life in our country causes them to lose sleep. They need arguments, and forceful ones at that, because these are the only ones the West will pay for. It is not important whether they are true or have been verified; they are best when they are a primary source of information, especially if they come from a "figure" on the chessboard on which the game according to Reagan's rules is played out both secretly and openly. Well, off to Lech, my dear sirs!

And what next Mr Lech? Will you carry on from one demonstration to another? Or is there some kind of program?

"No. I think that now the authorities probably understand... and I think that this is probably the last moment for them to make up their minds. But if they do not then I, of course, have other goals. People say, well no, we will have to fight them with their own weapons.

And once more, the tapes and pens are in action just as when times were "good," this time in front of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk on 2 May 1983. There will be more for work in the open air [as published] and Lech looks more believable in front of the gate. The cameras click even though experts in sensation would prefer other shots. That would really be a bombshell and a good commission! But there is no time for such thoughts. Lech continues:

"But this is showing ourselves so that they will see us and this trade union and eventually talk to us" he carries on the "philosophical" thoughts, which he did not have time to include in an academic paper for the great Harvard University in the usual disjointed way.

At last he says it, "We don't want some kind of patriotic movement of national rebirth, we want new unions instead... and this is also why such an obvious sign should make those who make decisions think so that they will really start negotiations."

And before we know it the correspondents are spurring him on and putting forward the next problem along with a ready solution:

Would the best solution, in your opinion, be to sit down together at a table?

"Of course, we are not saying that we will reach an agreement or that it will be good or bad but we must try to talk together."

However, no one surrounding the "idol" has yet reminded him of the fact that he has already had his opportunity but that his skill in this game of "chess" constantly led to checkmate situations. Nor will anyone tell him that time is of the essence in a chess tournment and that his time has gone, never to return, just as the time of discord in Poland has passed.

In order to humor him they tell their "star" that he has grown from a pawn into a figure, as no one will tell him he has been "inflated" or that his movements are still artificial. Because what good would it do? It is only the image that counts. The rest will be done by the experts who sow propaganda to create unrest and those who hunt out sensationalism as a tool for imperialist overlords. They have their bosses who tell them not to leave Lech for a moment. They convince him that he is an oracle and give him the impression that they believe this themselves.

"But you are talking about your trade union again while the authorities are advocating their unions? And Lech will buy the story about "his union."

"Well, they have what they wanted," he replies, although no one in the West will perceive this philosophical "depth," for only hard facts count there. So they ask:

"Then all you need is to sit around the table?"

"We will have to ask the government. I am ready to do so," Lech readily declares, carelessly forgetting that he has long since not figured in this game. But then he never was very good at assessing reality. They quickly thank him and he once more feels like a figure and ponders over what to say tomorrow in the next interviews "by the shipyard gate."

It may be that he knows only too well that this kind of thinking only gives him a headache and that reality cannot be reversed. But the people with the taperecordes tell him otherwise and it is they , after all, who know best how things should be in Poland.

And this, Lech, is what you should beware of.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S FINANCES

LD111647 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 11 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] In a commentary on ends and ways of allocating trade union funds by leaders of former Solidanrosc, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "Trade union funds were allocated to such organizations as the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), committees of those imprisoned for their convictions, libraries of independent literature, various printing houses and publishers which dealt exclusively with production of anti-state and anti-socialist literature and production of films. Some trade union 'activists' simply competed in inventing ends to be financed with social money.

"In January 1981, former Chairman of the Inter-factory Founding Committee (MKZ) in Gdansk Lech Walesa and member of its Presidium S. Pawlicki signed an agreement with the state film, TV and theatre college in Lodz providing for the production -- in co-production with the former trade union -- of a documentary entitled "Mother Courage From W-2". Anna Walentynowicz was to be the main character of that film. "In August 1981, the press information office of the former union, with Lech Walesa and their chief accountant, commissioned T. Korzeniewski to collect materials and write a book entitled "Walesa". According to that contract, the author was to receive 10,000 zlotys [word indistinct] printed sheet and 40,000 zlotys for collecting materials as a remuneration for his preparing and writing the book.

The daily continued: "In May 1981 the presidium of the Gdansk chapter signed a contract with the educational film producers in Lodz on the production of a film entitled "December '70'". The agreed cost calculation of the film amounted to 4,650 thousand zlotys. A sum of 4,344.1 thousand zlotys due for the production of the film was paid in 1982 by the Gdansk voivode's plenipotentiary for administering the property of the former trade union.

"One must objectively say that pseudo-trade union activists had enough new "ideas". They were heaving a good fun at someone else'e expense.

"The top 'artistic' ambition of leaders of the former union was the so-called festival of true songs -- forbidden songs, with Lech Walesa as chairman of the organizing committee.

"An analysis of the documents by the supreme chamber of control proves that the costs of the festival [words indistinct] million zlotys, were covered from the funds of the managing board, while a sum of 3.9 million zlotys from total proceeds is unaccounted for, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes."

GAS PIPELINE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 3 MAY

AU091346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 83 p 7

[PAP report: "The Building of Gas Pipelines in the USSR"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel writes that on 3 May, as already reported by the press, a Polish-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the building of gas pipelines on USSR soil was signed in Moscow.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Poland by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, and Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and construction materials industry.

In his statement to the PAP corresondent, Minister Nestorowicz stressed the great significance of supplying the Polish economy with energy raw materials, including crude oil and natural gas. The USSR provides us with 100 percent of our import requirements as far as gas is concerned and it almost entirely satisfies our crude oil requirements. In 1983 we will receive 6 billion cubic meters of gas from the Soviet Union, including 2.8 billion cubic meters for our part in the construction of the combined CEMA state project, the "Soyuz" pipeline. The Polish economy's natural gas import requirements will rise in 1990 to 9-10 billion cubic meters.

Our Soviet partner sees the potential of increasing deliveries of gas to the European member countries of CEMA, including Poland among others, in exchange for their participation in the construction of equipment for piping the gas on Soviet soil, T. Nestorowicz said. The Polish-Soviet agreement, which was signed in Warsaw on 3 May, anticipates that in 1983-85 some 427 kilomteres of main gas pipeline will be built, as well as pumping stations and auxilliary installations. It also envisages that 2 billion cubic meters of gas will be supplied to Poland during the next few years from the USSR. This document also deals with the construction of a 38-kilometer stretch of export pipeline by a team of Polish workers which is already underway from Urengoy (in Western Siberia) to Uzhgorod (on the western border of the USSR). Our teams of workers will also build a 54-kilometer stretch of the export pipeline leading up to the Hungarian border, as well as pumping stations and service installations. The agreement which was signed, stressed T. Nestorowicz, is the first step toward increasing deliveries of Soviet gas to Poland during the next 5 years. Talks on this subject are to continue.

Minister Stanislaw Kukuryka said that Polish construction organizations have steady traditions and have acquired an excellent reputation in the building of pipelines and certain other industrial installations on Soviet soil. This year actually marks the 10th anniversary of Energopol's activities on the Soviet market. We have so far jointly built over 1,400 kilometers of large- and medium-sized crude oil and gas pipelines and have secured a 583-kilometer stretch of the Soyuz gas pipeline, as well as many pumping stations and service installations.

In return for this we have received over 55 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 12 million tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union. These deliveries have exceeded the amounts which we had traditionally been receiving from the Soviet Union in previous years prior to the signing of the proper agreements. Teams of Polish workers are also currently participating in the construction of three Soviet nuclear power stations, the Chmielnicki, Kursk, and Smolensk power stations, in return for which we will receive electricity from the high tension line which is currently under construction between the Chmielnicki power station and Rzeszow.

The contribution of Polish work teams to the construction of various installations in the USSR will give us the opportunity to take advantage of the unused potential of Polish enterprises involved in certain specialized areas of industrial construction. This specialization occured as a result of the restrictions imposed on the country's investments. There is no question of the export of our building services taking place at the cost of housing construction in Poland. On the contrary, the participation of our work teams in the construction of certain installations in the USSR creates the possibility of obtaining Soviet assistance in the development of housing construction in Poland.

During a recent visit to the USSR by a delegation from the Polish Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, S. Kukuryka said, a program for further undertakings in the construction of gas industry installations on USSR soil was agreed on in return for increased deliveries of natural gas to Poland and a discussion took place on the development of cooperation in science and technology between both countries in the construction field.

HUNGARIAN STATE SECRETARY CONCLUDES TALKS

LD122257 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 (MTI) -- State Secretary Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the National Office for Materials and Prices, concluded his talks in Warsaw Thursday. Bela Csikos-Nagy and Jerzy Wozniak, minister of material management, signed a cooperation agreement of the two institutions for 1983-85. The agreement determines the exchange of secondary and unutilized stocks, joint research programmes and the exchange of experiences in material, stock and storing management.

Bela Csikos-Nagy had talks with Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister of prices, on current issues of price policy, and Wladyslaw Baka, government commissioner in charge of economic reforms, on economic management systems in the two countries.

Deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Szalajda, held talks with Csikos-Nagy. They stated that the two countries' cooperation is of particular importance for both national economies. Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, received Bela Csikos-Nagy.

DAILY REPORTS HU YAOBANG VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU101423 Warsaw TRYBUNU LUDU in Polish 6 May 83 p 7

[Report based on PAP: "CPC Leader on 5-Day Visit to Romania"]

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang arrived in Bucharest on Thursday on a 5-day official visit, during which he will have talks with Romania's leader Nicolae Ceausescu. This is Hu Yaobang's first foreign trip since he assumed the post of party leader almost 2 years ago. After his visit to Romania, Hu Yaobang will visit Yugoslavia.

CZYREK, OLSZOWSKI MEET WITH BREMEN MAYOR

LD130247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] International problems and Polish-FRG relations were discussed during the visit to Poland by Hans Koschnick, mayor of Bremen, and president of its Senat, and member of the SPD Federal Board. He was received by Jozef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski. He also met with a group of deputies of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission.

POPE SHOULD CLARIFY POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

LD122233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 11 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pope John Paul II, as the American daily THE SEATTLE TIMES has recently discussed, conveyed cautionary instructions to the American bishops back in January, warning them against approving a pastoral letter warning the U.S. Government against using nuclear weapons first against the Soviet Union among other things. According to THE SEATTLE TIMES, the pope is supposed to have said, and we quote: The Soviet Union is not guided by principles of Christian morality -- and he pointed out that he did not wish misunderstandings between the Episcopate of the United States and the Episcopates of other countries with regard to the main points of that letter.

The pope also warned that it would not do to give the impression that the church supported the pacifist movement. In the pope's view, the above-mentioned American paper in May said that the Catholic hierarchy in different countries should be permeated by the spirit of unity. Meanwhile, according to the American UPI agency, this issue refers to a difference of opinion between the Episcopates of the United States and the FRG. The agency states that, in contrast to the American Episcopate, the West German bishops are supposed to have expressed interest in this, and that the acceptance by NATO of the principle of nuclear retaliation will protest the FRG against invasion by Warsaw Pact forces.

In the opinion of UPI, the opinions of the FRG Episcopate are consistent with the theory of a so-called just war. The FRG Episcopate thinks that disarmament would be desirable, but on the condition that the security of the countries of Western Europe is guaranteed, which boils down in essence to acceptance of the plans for deployment by the United States of new missiles; and this, as is known, as a result of the attitude of the American Government, makes it almost impossible for the Soviet side to undertake constructive negotiations with the U.S. Government on disarmament.

The ambiguous stance by the pope and the FRG Episcopate on matters most important for humanity strangely clashes with the news broadcast on 29 April by Radio Free Europe, that Pope John Paul II was supposed to have asked the Polish authorities to free all political prisoners before his visit to the homeland. On the one hand, he seems to take an ambiguous stance on the missiles with atomic warheads aimed at Poland, threatening death to 36 million of his countrymen, and on the other, a clearly unambiguous stance on the issue of the release of several dozen people, who have not been granted a reprieve up to now.

We think it would be a good thing if, before visiting Poland, the Pope made unambiguous his stance on the first, considerably more important issue.

CZYREK ON WEST'S CONFRONTATIONAL COURSE

LD130907 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 12 May 83

["Jozef Czyrek on International Situation Characterizing the State of International Relations" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 12 May -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek said that a mounting confrontational course was now dominating in the policy of the U.S. and NATO states. This course has created the biggest threat in post-war relations between states. Czyrek was addressing a meeting here today of PUWP CC lecturers.

The USSR and the socialist countries are opposing this tendency with peace proposals and initiatives, [word indistinct] Jozef Czyrek these proposals can be termed as peace offensive of the USSR and the socialist states.

In the recent period new signs of an aggravation of international relations, especially along the East-West line, have become visible. This finds its reflection in the lack of progress in the talks held by signatories of the CSCE Final Act in Madrid and, first and foremost, in the U.S. arms buildup and its consistency in the question of the deployment of new types of missiles in Western Europe.

We are also witnessing the West's continuing instrumental and object-like treatment of the affairs of our country. At U.S. inspiration, the Western states have now adopted the conception of evolutionary road in the so-called Polish issue which is to lead to a revival of the situation from before December 13, 1981, in our country.

Speaking about the prospects of international relations, the PUWP CC secretary said that a continuation of the confrontational course in the American policy during the 1980's should be taken into account because it is the policy's strategic guideline.

Taking up struggle against these threats, the socialist states will hold the positions of defence of peace, fight for disarmament, return to the policy of dialogue, detente and international cooperation.

Jozef Czyrek referred to oncoming visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland, asserting that the stand of the party and government on the visit remain [word indistinct] and was clearly presented in General Wojciech Jaruzelski's latest speeches. In keeping with plans, preparations for this visit are under way, various organizational issues are discussed. The PUWP CC secretary pointed to the importance of a successful course of the papal visit to Poland for the further process of normalization of life in the country.

OBODOWSKI VISITS ALGERIA, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

LD120158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid has received Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski who is on an official visit to Algeria. President Bendjedid expressed his warm greetings to the Polish authorities and nation and stressed Algeria's full understanding and support for the positive changes taken place in our country.

Vice Premier Obodowski handed a message from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the Algerian leader.

Vice Premier Obodowski was also received by the Algerian prime minister. Both sides discussed matters related to bilateral economic cooperation as well as cultural, technical and scientific cooperation.

Visit Ends 12 May

LD130441 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Algiers 12 May -- Today, on the last day of the visit to Algeria by Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski, the Polish and Algerian sides signed an agreement on cooperation between the Polish State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning and Spatial Development of Algeria, and approved a protocol from talks.

At the end of his visit, Janusz Obodowski told PAP correspondent Mariusz Borkowski that "Poland unchangeably attaches great importance to the development of traditionally good relations with Algeria in all areas. This results from the ties of friendship linking both our countries. I am convinced that the talks the Polish delegation had will be a significant event in our mutual relations.

"The proof of this are cordial words addressed by President of Algeria Chedli Bendjedid to the Polish Government and people. Also prime Minister Abdelghani pointed to new lines and unused possibilities of economic cooperation, while Chairman of the People's National Assembly Rabah Bitat stressed the role of parliaments in the promotion of cooperation between the two countries."

"The talks the Polish delegation held with many Algerian ministers were very much businesslike and concrete and were conducted in the same spirit," Poland's deputy prime minister said.

"The political will of both governments and the degree of complementary character of both economies made it possible to define forms and areas of cooperation for this year and for several years to come. The following areas can be mentioned as an example: motorization, building machines, water management and railways.

"Poland is carrying out reorientation of foreign trade and economic cooperation on to Third World countries, which is compatible with the assumptions of our policy seeking tightening of relations with that group of states. In this context we regard Algeria as a very important economic partner. We can also state with satisfaction that the Algerian side responded with the desire to upgrade the level of economic relations."

USSR JOURNAL'S ATTACK ON POPESCU NOVEL REBUTTED

AU121216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 May 83

[Report on Pompiliu Marcea article in 12 May ROMANIA LITERARA, "Using Scissors Against the Truth," in response to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article on Dumitru Popescu trilogy "The Fist and the Hand"; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/5/1983 -- In its May 12 issue, the magazine ROMANIA LITERARA, a weekly edited by the Writers' Union of Romania, prints on a whole page an article headlined "Using Scissors Against the Truth", signed by literary critic Pompiliu Marcea in response to the notes titled "Using the Fists Against History", signed in the Soviet "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" (No 18 of May 4, 1983) by Pimen Buyanov on the novel by Romanian writer Dumitru Popescu (a trilogy brought out by the "Eminescu" Publishing House in 1980, 1981 and 1982). The Romanian literary weekly also runs the article printed by the Soviet magazine.

We reproduce the full text of the article of reply "Using the Scissors Against the Truth" authored by Romanian literary critic Pompiliu Marcea in weekly "ROMANIA LITERARA" (No 19, May 12).

The May 4, 1982 issue, No 18, of "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" prints a coverage entitled "Using the Fists Against History", signed by Pimen Buyanov, in connection with Romanian writer Dumitru Popescu's trilogy "The Fist and the Hand", put out by the Eminescu Publishing House in 1980-1981-1982.

Pimen Buyanov, of whose activity as a critic we confess to have never heard, scores a despicable record: He pours a stream of untruths, profanities and slanderous labellings of particular gravity, which have nothing to do with the socialist spirit and ethics, recalling instead long bygone times, completely ignoring the fact that it is about the literary production of a communist writer in a friendly socialist country.

We should say it right from the beginning that we would have not minded reading a loyal, principled and substantiated critical opinion, of course if the respective book were translated in the respective country and had the benefit of a normal circulation, thus allowing the mass of readers to have their own opinion on it. But in this case it is about a novel that has not been translated and published in Russian and so not only the wide circles of readers but even the specialists, the writers, literary critics and historians have been unable to get to know it, and thus they might believe P.B.'s purposeful and obviously ill-willed distortions. Of course, the coverage in "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA", lacking professional ethics and competence, would have not deserved our attention at all. We heed it though, out of respect for the Soviet readers, critics and writers, so that they should not be at the mercy of P.B.'s deception. Of course, we will not debase ourselves to the so mean level of the thought and speech of the author of the "Notes", confining ourselves instead to disclosing his forgery and its effect and his despicable manner of "surveying" the novel. P.B. skips completely the content of ideas and the meanings of the novel and arbitrarily produces a fake, distorted image of the book which he afterwards fights adamantly, pointing an enraged and menacing finger.

Purposefully circumventing the general spirit of the book, the struggle and torments of communist heroes engrossed body and soul in the activity of revolutionary transformation of the Romanian socialist society, completely skipping the wide scope and variety of the spiritual universe of the characters in the book, the ideals and aspirations inspiring them, P.B. employs a well-known method of forgery, which, alas, we consider long outmoded, working this way:

He tailors with the scissors sentences or fragments of sentences out of the text they belong to, disposes them to suit his end and then lends on them noxious meanings which never existed in the book. Forging completely the truth, the chronicler ad-hoc is in fact fighting war on his own maladive imaginings and not on the characters and ideas in the book. It is clear that P.B. understood nothing of the novel, or did not want to understand, which is still worse, since the moral debasement is more disreputable than the professional one.

The method of doctoring up and forgery betrays his intentions from the very beginning. When Vladimir Cernea, one of the characters in the book, remembers Moscow which he had just visited in February 1957, and remembers several impressions of the winter in the Soviet capital city, P.B. quotes a sentence, breaking it and lending on it a quite different meaning: "He had found Moscow frozen in a glassy air", maiming the novelist's sentence which further reads: "Crisp and bright, cutting the face like a rasor". Precisely by opposition to the Muscovite air that was "crisp and bright" had the character in the book found Leningrad "tenebrous" because of weather phenomena (by no means were they social as P.B. insinuates in order to deceive the readers) characteristic of that northern city, phenomena everybody knows and which were depicted in memorable pages by great Russian and Soviet writers. The ingenious P.B. seems to wish the sky to be blue whether it is winter or summer, day or night, rain or fog, light or drizzle. He therefore scalds the author for the fact that "gloomy scenes go in succession through the memory of the novel's character"; that the writer "does not economies [as received] on the black", etc.

Why did P.B. need this fake? In order to insinuate the perfidious idea that the character of the novel paints in black the whole Soviet society. Then P.B. charges bluntly the said character of slandering the Soviet people and "mocking" at them.

What is all this about? Intellectual Vlad Cernea, on his maiden visit to the Soviet Union, busies himself with comparing the images he had gathered from reading the classical Russian literature of the past century which depicted "humiliated and oppressed" people -- as Dostoyevski put it -- with souls crushed by the old oppressive society, with the new human landscape and with the psychology of the Soviet people. What is written in the novel "The Fist and the Hand" about it and what is P.B. pretending to have missed? "What Cernea saw was quite the opposite of what he had read". This sentence of the novel alone would suffice to reveal P.B.'s ill will. If we however go further, we do it in order to show that it has no limit. He reproaches against the character of the novel that on coming out of the plushy hotel "Leningradskaya" into the street he sees people "dressed in grey... with tired, immaturely worn faces, stepping heavily and in a distorted manner, maybe because of having stood too much or because of some exhausting physical occupation". With a strange cecity, P.B. pretends not to notice that Vladimir Cernea says in the next sentence: It would be absurd to forget the fact that only twelve years had passed since the war, since that disaster with no pair in history in which the Russian people had to make the heaviest sacrifices. Was it possible not to feel the effects of the tremendous losses, of the people's suffering?"

With the same vicious logic, which this time becomes ridiculous too, he also claims that the assessment of "the Soviet women are so offending that I find it difficult to quote the respective parts of "The Fist and the Hand".

How "chaste" must he be to criticize, for instance, the fact that at a banquet organized by the Soviet hosts "one of the women there -- the novel reads -- dean of a faculty, sat down near Cernea" and asked him: "How are you feeling, you do not seem quite at ease, or don't you?" And here is the "offending" answer of the character: "Cernea protested, he assured her that he was quite all right and that they were all happy, and could not be otherwise, as they were surrounded with so much fraternal warmth". The sequence continues and the dean asks Cernea: "Why don't you sing? Music helps one to live. We used to sing also behind the front, in the night, in the hut, in the forest, all the group of partisans. Eh, and we also danced...come on, don't you want to dance?" Of course, he dances and the others, too, dance. There is dancing, vodka-drinking and entertainment. Well, what is it that offends the Soviet women? Would the women in the USSR who would read the novel consider themselves "offended" as it is insinuated in "notes", there seems to be no room in P.B.'s patterns of thinking for the women who sing, dance, are merry, and enjoy living. He does not understand how such women can find inner resources to express their joy of living even in the tough conditions of war. But "Savanarola" does not analyse, he forges and accuses, and this is no longer literature but gloomy inquisitorial practice.

This is what Vlad Cernea thinks on his way home about the people in the two visited cities: "Neither in Moscow nor in Leningrad did the people seem to have any complex; on the contrary, he thought them to be energetic, active, voluble, high spirited and to have a lust for life. Nothing of the grandiose and brutal, calm and spasmodic, more-than-lucid, schizophrenic now and then, past seemed to preoccupy them any longer or to cast any shade on their life or nature. People were speaking everywhere -- in a manner that he could even term obsessive -- about another past, a recent, rich, dense, thrilling past full of legends and heroic characters, and that occupied all the space assigned for conjuring up, pushing the old past somewhere into the nothingness of a history immemorial".

Isn't P.B., by any chance, hurt that this revolutionary process has led to deep-going changes in society's life, in the people's psychologic and moral structure? Is he by any chance visited by nostalgia for a past pushed into "the nothingness of history" by the socialist revolution? Or else, how could one explain his irritation about the above-mentioned vision of the Romanian author about the contemporary Soviet people? Here is the "logical" ground on which P.B. takes the liberty to make such calumnious, insane assertions as: "In depicting Moscow, Leningrad, the meetings with the Soviet people, Dumitru Popescu is not too far from the bourgeois writers and journalists who have skilled themselves in uttering anti-Soviet calumnies." "Can such assessments be termed other than infamy?"

By virtue of the same logic of P.B. -- who reads one thing in the novel and conveys quite another to uninformed readers -- the confessions of some of the characters of the novel about the Soviet soldier and the Red Army are made "almost in the spirit of the Goebbels' gloomy propaganda." Although, we must admit, it is with difficulty that we manage to control our indignation at such ignominy, let the unabridged quotations speak for themselves. In various circumstances in the novel, Vladimir Cernea, the hero incriminated by P.B., refers to the Soviet soldiers with warmth and admiration. He praises "the heroism of the Red Army and the impressive conduct of the peoples of the Soviet Union in the Second World War." About the Soviet soldiers he cherished "the image of brave soldiers who, by sheer wonder, had managed to stand the fierce pressure of history, had ultimately fulfilled, at the cost of unimaginable sacrifices, their duty to their homeland and had defeated the most terrible army of invaders known to mankind, helping other peoples regain their freedom as well".

What could one say when such clear, unequivocal assessments are distorted? The fact that the illustrious anonym published in "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" refers to the "spirit of Goebbels' gloomy propaganda" reminds one of the Latin saying "Nomine mutatur fabula de te

"naratur" because how could we possibly assess his text, which has become gloomy by now? Don't the methods of text cuts, shuffled and tendentiously distorted, of falsifying and attributing them meanings that run counter to the truth to the end of misleading the public opinion of good faith, the tactics of brutal blaming and intimidation by threat automatically refer us to Goebbels' arsenal practices? We believe that the recurrence of like methods can no longer fool any one. Mankind has learned a lot from the remote or more recent tragedies of history.

The article also inserts, in a quite obscure manner, a hypothetical scene, some fascists' recent show before the monument of the Soviet soldiers in Vienna, where somebody warns: "Do not raise your fists against history, gentlemen. It will end badly..." We do not intend to question the authenticity of the scene now, but we are dismayed by the attempt at establishing a link between that "parable" and the humanist-communist message of the novel. Through like method, a heterogenous, extra-aesthetic element is introduced, which is altogether alien from the content of the book, and this method is intended to enhance the accusations uttered and account for P.B.'s tendentious, distorting outlook.

Further writing his "screenplay", P.B. is also annoyed when another character of the novel, a professor, dares, during a meeting held at the University of Bucharest, to speak about the need to write new history textbooks that should no longer distort the past. In the opinion of the contributor to "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA", this is equivalent to "an alarming tendency towards revising what was achieved and established long ago". "Established" by whom? By P.B.? Once here, we sit and wonder: Which history does P.B. have in mind?

In this respect, there is something that must be specified: The novel contains absolutely no assessment, made by the author, on the history of Tsarist Russia or of the USSR. Does P.B. find unsatisfactory some artistic images -- which fully accord with Lenin's well-known characterization of Tsarism as "a prison of the people" -- which originate in the great Russian literature and on which the character naturally reflects, as has already been shown? Does he find it annoying that the character opposes "the period after October", the establishment of the socialist epoch to the past, an epoch said to be "as difficult as a millennium," which suggests the density and substance of this period marked by events of crucial importance in the life of the Soviet Union? And we must call attention on the fact that here distortion equals offense because P.B. says that this epoch is compared with "the burden of a whole millennium", which completely changes the true meaning.

And he employs a similar method in connection with a metaphor whereby the hero of the novel highlights the magnetic force of irradiating and influencing the work and the personality of the founders of the Soviet state over the masses, a metaphor P.B. modifies by inserting his own words to result that Vladimir Cernea said that the Soviet state "continues, for the time being, to force millions of people to bow under its shadow".

It is absolutely necessary for us to specify that the novel "The Fist and the Hand" is not a history treatise, nor does it formulate hypotheses concerning the discipline of history, but, as is specific to an artistic work of fiction, it presents events, situations, heroes, characters, and destinies which are ineluctably linked to realities and the course of history.

Given the fact that in his "notes" P.B. approaches questions of the history of Romania, then an elementary truth should be known, which has indeed been "established", namely that we ask no one's approval of the way in which we understand and write our own history.

This is a history written by the Romanian people itself in this millenary fight in defence of its national being, for freedom and independence, for its right to be master in its country, a history which the people, free and dignified, makes today, in conditions of socialism, through a heroic work full of revolutionary pathos. It is with indignation and firmness that we reject any attempt at interfering in the way in which our people writes its own history. No one can raise against the historical truth -- neither with fists, nor with guns tanks or any other kind of armament. The historical truth is stronger than anything in the world; it cannot be hidden as it comes to light with an inexorable force. The attempts at distorting the historical truth, by no matter who, by professional distorters included, are doomed to failure.

Considering that he has "liquidated" the novel "The Fist and the Hand" P.B. offhandedly makes generalizations and pronounces sentences on the entire Romanian contemporary literature. Expressing his appreciations of former works by Romanian masters, P.B. insidiously opposes them to the current evolution of the Romanian literature. Programmatically mystifying this period of creative thriving, when a large number of talents belonging to all generations have asserted themselves, when numeorus literary works have been created that debate, from the party's point of view, from the point of view of the dialectical materialist and historical conception the questions of the Romanian people's advance on the road of socialism, of its troubled history, "omniscient" and "vigilant" P.B. states: An alarming tendency has been manifest in the Romanian literature over the past years towards revising what had been achieved and established long ago. Some writers and publicists start considering history from a personal point of view, taking no account of either real developments or assessments made in Romanian official documents. It seems that they make their own history, they interpret in a personal manner flagrantly contradicting facts."

From P.B.'s "notes" it clearly results that he understood nothing -- or he does not want to understand -- either of the book in question or of the Romanian literature in general. He has taken upon himself the painful mission to slander and offend the writers, the intellectuals, the contemporary Romanian literary production. P.B. would probably want the Romanian literature to fit in the rigid patterns of his thinking, to meet his cliches, schemes and primitive tastes. The illustrious anonym would like -- as we can note -- to become the supreme judge of what is being written in our country and what he does not like should not find room in the Romanian literature. He would probably want to become the censor of the Romanian literary production. Unfortunately for him, he will further be disappointed. We will stop here as we think it is useless and loathe answering all the lies.

We still wonder what was the aim of P.B.'s unqualifiable staging?

Obviously the fact that someone can write nonsense as P.B. does is not new and impossible. But what is astonishing is the fact that suchlike counterfeits are published in the pages of a magazine of wide circulation such as "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA". The fact is all the more regrettable as the editor's office of the magazine knows very well that the readers have not read the Romanian writer's novel and, being of good faith, can take the flagrant mystifications for the truth. That is why I would suggest the magazine to publish this article so that the Soviet readers should be enlightened. As it would be a proof of loyalty, probity and collegiality if "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" fully published the chapters or pages from where the incriminated sentences have been taken so that the reader should be able to judge by himself since in this article we inherently offered only a few passages that fully invalidate the slandering assessments in the "notes".

A proof of loyalty, probity and collegiality would be a possible discussion between Romanian critics and critics with the Soviet magazine of the trilogy "The Fist and the Hand".

Obviously, in any work of fiction the characters can bear, to a smaller or larger extent, the imprint of the author that created them without their identifying, in a mechanical, automatic manner, with the writer's philosophy and political and ideological conception. As it is equally true that some characters are at the opposite pole of the author's thinking since literature is nothing else but a confrontation of ideas, moral, philosophical, political, social conflicts in the context of the author's plea for lofty ideals, through appropriate artistic images. Or P.B. mistakes all the characters of the novel for the author and through his stratagem of presenting all as "a wild mass, lacking self-control, often elementary, illiterate, wicked, united by one aim: to settle their accounts with history, to shake their fists at it", he falsifies both the identity of the characters in the novel -- fighters for Romania's socialist transformation -- and the author's outlook and thinking.

Certainly, no work of art is infallible. It can and must be submitted to critical judgement provided it is done with competence and from the point of view of professional ethics. A principled, objective evaluation according to scientific criteria is not the same with misinterpretation, insinuation and malicious intent. As a matter of fact, the trilogy "The Fist and the Hand" was discussed in our press, both positive assessments and critical remarks being formulated but none was as the sentences pronounced by P.B.

It is a deeply reprovable fact that such attacks, lacking elementary responsibility and honesty, able to harm the so corial, principled comradely relations between the writers of the two countries, could be printed. As far as I am concerned I have always considered and will further believe that the lofty ideal of literature has always been and will always be to serve and cast light on the truth of life, to serve the good relations between people and nations.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091449 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the government of the CSSR, Prague.

Dear comrades: The 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination is a pleasant opportunity for us to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of all the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, most sincere congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

As an event of historic importance for the destiny of the Czechoslovak people, the liberation of Czechoslovakia, in which the Romanian Army participated as well by making great sacrifices, opened up the road to important social and economic changes.

The Romanian people are following with keen interst and rejoice at the remarkable results attained by the CSSR people under their Communist Party's leadership in their work aimed at building the developed socialist society, in implementing the targets set forth by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We note with satisfaction that, in acting in the spirit of understandings concluded during summit meetings and talks, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries are registering an upward trend. We are convinced that Romanian-CSSR relations will constantly develop at various levels on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the joint Romanian-CSSR declaration of 1981 for the benefit of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, and in the interests of the causes of socialism, independence, peace, detente, and world security.

We want to take this opportunity to extend good wishes to you, dear comrades, and to all Czechoslovak people for new and important successes in building the developed socialist society in the CSSR.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU MEETS ARGENTINE, MEXICAN DELEGATIONS

Receives Argentina's Carrasco

AU111952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/05/1983 -- On May 11, Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front received Nestor Carrasco, vice-president of the Justicialista Frente of Argentina, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council. Also participating was Valentio Luco, member of the international commission of the Justicialista Frente of Argentina.

The interview occasioned a cordial exchange of salutes between President Ceausescu and the leaders of the other militants of the Justicialista Frente of Argentina. During the interview, mutual information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two countries, and views were exchanged on the essential aspects of the international life. Emphasis was also placed on the significance of the consolidation of the solidarity and collaboration between the developing countries, in the fight against imperialism, colonialiasm and neocolonialism for economic and social progress, for the building of a new international economic order, the eradication of the gaps between the poor and rich countries, in the interests of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

The interview passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Meets Mexican Congressional Group

AU111947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/05/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 11 in the afternoon the delegation of the National Congress of the United Mexican States, led by Humberto Alejandro Lugo Gil, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, now visiting Romania. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the GNA.

During the interview, they evoked the traditional Romanian-Mexican relations which extended and strengthened in recent years in the spirit of the orientations and understandings agreed during the visit paid by the Romanian president to Mexico in 1975.

Special attention was paid to the evolution of the world economic situation. In this frame, it was stressed that the effects of the economic crisis, of the deepening gaps between the rich and poor countries keep extending and affecting the living standards of the peoples, especially of those in the developing countries.

The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE MARKED

AU091448 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 83 p 5

[Editorial: "The 25 Years of Activity of the Magazine UJ ELET]

[Text] In the spring of 1958 the magazine MUVESZET was published in Tirgu Mures in the Hungarian language. Somewhat later this magazine became UJ ELET, a bimonthly review put out by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front which had a broader scope and publicity horizon and dealt with numerous subjects linked to the most diverse questions of socialist construction.

In the 25 years of intensive and fruitful activity, the review has attracted numerous prestigious collaborators who, together with the editors, have contributed to enhancing the prestige of that publication which today ranks among the reviews with the widest circulation in our press.

The Hungarian language magazine UJ ELET has succeeded over the years, and especially in the past 18 years, in impressing with its good-quality articles accompanied by remarkable pictures. Its articles have dealt in a competent manner with the great achievements attained in industry, agriculture, and culture. The review has also paid particular attention to social and ethical problems and concerned itself closely with the patriotic education of the working people, with deepening the unity and fraternity between Romanian citizens and those of Hungarian, German, or other nationality under the lofty banner of our dear fatherland's flourishing by implementing the party's policy and the guidelines set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic.

Now, on this anniversary, our editorial collective wishes its colleagues from UJ ELET from the bottom of its heart and with all its love new and greater successes in their future activity; our collective hopes they make a greater contribution to the sustained efforts made by all our people to implement the great targets set forth by the 12th party congress and the recent national conference so that our fatherland will take new steps along the road of its comprehensive socialist development for the benefit and happiness of the Romanian people.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF HU YAOBANG DELEGATION

Zagreb Tour

LD121711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived this morning in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia for a 1-day visit. At Zagreb airport, the high-ranking guest was welcomed and greeted by Jure Bilic, president of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee; Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; and others. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador in China, arrived in Zagreb with the CPC general secretary.

In the morning, the CPC delegation visited some Rade Koncar work organizations. At the entrance to the production halls, the high-ranking guests were welcomed and greeted by Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council and president of the management board of the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor; and several leaders of this huge electrical-machine producer. The hosts showed the guests the high-tension laboratory in which tensions up to 1,000 mw are tested. They then demonstrated their achievements in the production of large transformers.

The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee was then introduced to Dr Borivoj Rajkovic, the designer of our first thyristor electrical locomotive, which is entirely the result of the technological achievements of the Rade Koncar enterprise. Hu Yaobang was informed that such four-axle 4,400-kw locomotives are produced by only six countries in the world. The hosts also said that talks had already been held with Chinese partners on cooperation in the production of such locomotives for the needs of the PRC; readiness was also voiced by this collective to send its team of experts, who would adapt this product to the needs of that country.

The Chinese party delegation then toured the industrial electronics areas, which deal with industrial processes, production, and transmission of electrical energy and other products.

Following a tour of these halls, Hu Yaobang also visited the workers' lunchroom, where he had talks with representatives of two work organizations. Dr Bozidar Francic, vice president for the development of the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor, acquainted Hu Yaobang with the achievements of the collective.

Dr Francic stressed, in particular, that Rade Koncar had exceptionally intensive contacts with Chinese partners 4 years ago. In 1979, an agreement, too, was signed with the first Mechanical Engineering Ministry of the PRC on cooperation in the sphere of energy projects and equipment for mining, both for the needs of the two countries and for ventures on third markets.

Noticeably impressed by the achievements of the collective's workers, Hu Yaobang recalled the fact that the peoples of the two countries had very successfully carried out their first historical task -- to create a free, independent, and socialist society.

Now we must master modern science and technology and learn how to control it in order to develop our countries into progressive, rich, and strong socialist countries. In carrying out this second task, you have surpassed us. Hu Yaobang said, adding that China could use Yugoslavia's experience in this field. We must increase the cooperation and contacts of our two peoples in this respect.

Hu Yaobang advocated greater cooperation by the two countries in the spheres of science, technology, and the economy, and he expressed the hope that it would progress from year to year.

The president of the Croatian Executive Council pointed out the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries, particularly the possibilities of this republic's economy for cooperation in production and exploitation of electrical-machine construction, mining equipment, telecommunications, mechanical engineering, and a number of other spheres.

Following the visit to Rade Koncar, Hu Yaobang left for a tour of the cultural and historical sights of the oldest part of Zagreb: Gornji Grad.

Leaves Zagreb for Slovenia

AU130812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese party, has left Zagreb for Slovenia. The highest leadership of Croatian were present at the departure of the Chinese party leader. Yesterday in Zagreb, Hu Yaobang visited the Rade Koncar factory, toured the cultural and historical monuments in the old part of the city, and visited a worker's family.

U.S., USSR PRAISE FOR CSCE INITIATIVE NOTED

LD121422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- In the messages by the leaders of the U.S. and the USSR, Ronald Reagan and Yuriy Andropov respectively, recently sent to the Yugoslav Presidency president, Petar Stambolic, high praise was given to the role of the non-aligned and the neutral countries in overcoming the differences at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE. This was disclosed at a press conference today, Thursday, by the Yugoslav Government spokesman on being asked to say something on the contents of the messages. The messages greet the initiative of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, San Marino, Sweden, and Yugoslavia that an appeal be made to the heads of state or government of the countries participating in the CSCE for a speedy and successful close of the Madrid meeting, the spokesman added.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

Received by Stambolic

LD121143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade 12 May (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit. During a cordial conversation, they exchanged views on the development of Yugoslav-Malaysian relations and a number of topical international issues, as well as on the further activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides positively assessed the development of relations between the two nonaligned countries and expressed readiness to make fresh efforts to expand cooperation in all fields. The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; and on the Malaysian side by Adib Adam, minister of information; and Zakaria bin Mohamed Ali, general secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir stressed that the visit enabled him to learn more about Yugoslavia and its significant economic achievements and potentials. He said that he will pass his impressions on to Malaysian businessmen, noting that broad possibilities exist for the establishment of specific forms of cooperation.

During the discussion on the international situation, which was judged by both sides to be highly unsatisfactory both politically and economically, particular attention was paid to the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi. Petar Stambolic and his guest, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, agreed that the seventh summit was successful and that it strengthened the unity of the nonaligned and increased its ability to be more effective in striving to find solutions to the grave problems which burden the world. Particular stress was laid on the significance of the close attention paid by the nonaligned countries to the world's economic situation and the position of developing countries.

During the talks the two sides reiterated their conviction that the way out of the present grave situation in the world could be found only through dialogue and cooperation between developed and developing countries and not through restrictions and the arms race.

Stress was laid on the importance of the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade and on the need for successful cooperation between nonaligned countries at this important meeting. A number of hotbeds of crisis in the world, especially those in Asia, were also discussed. The two sides stressed that political solutions could only be achieved on the basis of well-known principles and by providing the necessary conditions for every people to decide its own destiny on its own, without any outside interference.

Stambolic Luncheon

LD121911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a luncheon today in the White Palace in honor of the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed.

Present at the luncheon on the Yugoslav side were: Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; and others; and on the Malaysian side: Adam Adib, Malaysian minister of information; Zakaria Mohamed Ali, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials who are accompanying the Malaysian prime minister.

In a short toast, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed the exceptional importance that our country attaches to the development of Yugoslav-Malaysian friendship and successful cooperation.

"Your visit to Yugoslavia is the best confirmation of the fact that our ideas coincide in this respect: We are both prepared to work toward further rapprochement and more sincere cooperation;" Petar Stambolic said. He continued: "The talks that you have held in Yugoslavia and our meeting today clearly show that Yugoslavia and Malaysia have chosen the correct path toward the aims that are equally important to both of us: We should serve the interests of our peoples in the best possible way through close cooperation and contribute to resolving the problems on which peace, stability, independence, and progress in the world today wholly depend."

Replying to the toast, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed said that Malaysia is firmly taking the line of contacts and development of cooperation with friendly countries because this is in their mutual interest. Malaysia and Yugoslavia are fellow-members of the Nonaligned Movement and there are many points of agreement in their views on many international problems, he said. He added that it is "important that we get to know each other better, so we can work together to establish a better order in the world in the interests of all."

Expressing the desire that the contacts made in the course of this visit produce concrete results, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed said: "My impressions of Yugoslavia have completely changed -- from insufficient knowledge of your country to complete awareness of its achievements -- thanks to these contacts with Yugoslavia's leaders and economists."

Trade Agreement

BK121046 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Malaysia and Yugoslavia have agreed to expand trade between the two countries. An agreement to the effect was reached between the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Milka Planinc.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, told Malaysian Journalists accompanying the prime minister that both leaders felt that the potential for trade between the two countries has not been fully tapped. As such, efforts should be made to enhance economic cooperation between them.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav prime minister expressed her country's interest in participating in Malaysia's development projects in railway, shipping, and construction. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir welcomed this.

Tan Sri Zakaria said the two leaders discussed the possibility of counter trading and also touched on major international issues, which included Kampuchea, Palestine, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Iran-Iraq war. Meanwhile, the private sector delegation accompanying Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had a session with the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce to establish contacts and identify areas of trade.

At a dinner in his honor last night, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir expressed that Malaysia hoped that the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade would note the plight of commodity exporters and support the move to establish producers' associations to obtain fair deal's for their commodities. The old practice of trading through exclusive consumer-controlled commodity exchanges should be replaced by new marketing mechanisms which are fairer to producers while also protecting the consumers. The sixth UNCTAD conference next month will be held at a time when the international community continues to suffer from economic recession.

The prime minister points out that, for the developing countries, the situation is made worse by a series of protectionist measures adopted by the developed countries. Our correspondent (Mustafa Ismail) reports that the prime minister spoke on the meaningful friendship and cooperation between Malaysia and Yugoslavia. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is happy to note that both share a common desire to further strengthen existing ties. There is considerable opportunity for expanding such cooperation, particularly in trade.

The prime minister paid tribute to the present leadership in Yugoslavia in continuing the efforts of President Tito to consolidate and strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. He hoped the movement will continue to grow and play its role in the interest of world peace and freedom of the small nations.

Departure 12 May

LD121510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, today ended his 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia and left the country.

At Belgrade airport the prime minister was seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Vokoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Redzep Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Lazar Musicki, SFRY ambassador to Malaysia.

Ahmad Faiz Abdul Hamid, Malaysian ambassador in Belgrade, was also present, along with embassy staff.

MORE ON DRAGAN ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FALUVEGI

AU101048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7/8 May 83 p 9

[Text] Belgrade -- Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday held talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is currently on a 2-day visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The talks between the two vice premiers were attended on the Yugoslav side by Zivan Marelj, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and Franjo Grabric, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and on the Hungarian side by Simon Pal, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and other members of the delegations of the two countries.

During the talks the two sides jointly assessed that, despite certain difficulties, overall economic cooperation between the two countries has been developing rather successfully at the beginning of this year, particularly in the commodity exchange sector.

It is expected that in the coming period the two sides will make further efforts so that the cooperation in the invisible trade sector and in the field of financial cooperation can develop successfully. Great opportunities for further promoting economic relations between the two countries exist in long-term forms of cooperation, and the already concluded contracts on industrial cooperation and specialization, through which some 40 percent of commodity exchange between the two countries is carried out, are an indication of this.

MACHEL VISIT POSTPONED; LESOTHO PREMIER TO VISIT

LD121412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- During today's press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told correspondents that Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia 23-25 May this year at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs also told correspondents that the visit to Yugoslavia by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which was scheduled to take place this month, has been postponed by mutual agreement. The date of the visit will be agreed later, it was stated.

COORDINATION COMMISSION VIEWS EXPORTS, PRICES

AU121929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] The Coordination Commission of the Federal Executive Council at its session yesterday, held with the participation of the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils and chaired by Milka Planinc, supported the proposed measures by federal organs which aim at creating the conditions for increasing exports, particularly to the hard currency area. It was pointed out that it is necessary to consistently implement the policy set in the prices sphere and to harmonize all kinds of spending with the material possibilities of the economy and the society.

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE 13 MAY SECURITY DAY

Stambolic Addresses Reception

LD121509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of 13 May -- Security Day -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Lazar Kolisevski, chairman of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order, received a delegation of the security organs and services of Yugoslavia in the Palace of the Federation today. They extended their congratulations to their guests and all members of the security organs and services on the occasion of 13 May and paid them full tribute for their successful work.

The delegation, which was headed by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, included republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs and representatives of the security services in the Yugoslav People's Army and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Greeting the guests, President Stambolic recalled that our security services originated from the revolution and grew with it, relying on the working class and people, of which they were an inseparable part. He stressed the selfless devotion of the members of the security organs and services, who often risked and even laid down their lives in carrying out their duties.

"Our society" President Stambolic said, "faces the great task of carrying out the long-term program of economic stabilization, which is our way out of the economic difficulties we have experienced for a considerable period of time and is also the means of self-managed development. The enemies of socialist, self-managing, independent, and nonaligned Yugoslavia -- nationalists, bourgeois liberals, and dogmatics -- are trying to exploit our difficulties and hinder our development. We shall not allow them to do so. We shall act resolutely and without hesitation to prevent their activity. In this lies the fundamental role of the entire front of our socialist forces and the system of social self-protection, in which the security services play a prominent role. The security services have always enjoyed and will continue to enjoy the greatest support from the League of Communists, the working class, and all our nations and nationalities."

Speaking about the work of the security organs and services, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, stressed the preparedness of the services and the high degree of awareness displayed by their members in carrying out the responsible tasks concerning the defense of the gains of our revolution and protecting the free and peaceful life and work of our citizens.

Dolanc Message to Security Services

LD121109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, has sent a message of congratulations to all members of security organs and services. The message states:

"I send most heartfelt congratulations to all members of the security organs and services on the occasion of 13 May, Security Day.

"We note with satisfaction that members of the security organs and services, together with other subjects of social self-protection, have achieved notable results as demanded from us by the LCY and our social community. Over the past year our security organs and services have again achieved significant results in safeguarding the achievements of the revolution and socialist construction, developed socialist self-managing relations, and protected the personal and property rights and freedoms of the working people and citizens.

"As we welcome the 39th anniversary of our security organs and services we constantly bear in mind Tito's great work, his thoughts, messages, his teachings, and how he encouraged us to persist unwaveringly in the struggle against all attacks on the integrity and constitutional order of the SFRY.

"I am convinced that through renewed joint effort and with the complete cooperation of all the subjects of social self-protection we shall stop anyone who tries, either from inside or outside the country, to threaten the sovereignty and integrity of the SFRY."

"To all the militiamen, officers, and other members of the security organs and services I wish good health, personal happiness, and further successes in their responsible work."

Dolanc Receives Mamula Delegation

LD121625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today received a delegation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in connection with Security Day, 13 May. The delegation congratulated Federal Secretary Stane Dolanc, his associates, and all members of the security organs and services of the SFRY on the holiday and wished them fresh successes in their responsible work.

As well as Adm Branko Mamula, the delegation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense also included Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Dane Cuic, secretary of the conference of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army; and a group of Yugoslav People's Army generals.

Mamula Message

LD121712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has congratulated members of the security service and of the Armed Forces of the SFRY in connection with 13 May. The message says:

"Dear comrades: In connection with 13 May, Security Day, I send you cordial congratulations and comradely greetings. You are celebrating this anniversary of our security with significant results. Through exemplary work and commitment you have carried out your tasks responsibly and successfully and contributed to strengthening the security and protection of our Armed Forces, the guarantee of freedom, independence, and further development of our socialist, self-managing, nonaligned community. Your firm ideopolitical unity, the high level of your consciousness and responsibility, your professional and technical level of training are guarantees that in the future, too, you will persistently and successfully carry out all your tasks, and together with other factors of self-protection, will thwart any attempt by the enemy to disrupt the country's security.

"In congratulating you on the holiday, I wish you much success in the struggle against all attacks on the achievements of the revolution and on our achievements in socialist and self-managing development and for the prosperity and peaceful creative work of the working people and citizens along Tito's path to the development of our revolution."

LC'S POZDERAC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' MEETING

LD122322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, spoke in Sarajevo today at a political meeting of the journalists' association of this republic on some ideopolitical issues in society and on the tasks of the journalists' organization.

Pozderac noted at the beginning of his speech that the systems of public and social information are inseparable parts of the political system. He added that our information media are unique in the world because they operate and have their function in the self-managing socialist system and because they do not merely mirror what is happening but also create, or should create, a picture of the situation and in turn exert an influence on ideopolitical trends and on strengthening the consciousness of the working people and citizens. However, he noted, there are still not many interpretations of facts and events which are able to stimulate the mobilization of the working class and of other forces in society.

What we need, he said, is creatively thought out criticism; what we do not need is an apologetic press. We need an open press which deals with social problems expertly, responsibly, and in detail. Criticism which questions the fundamental values of the system is not constructive, is not socialist, and does not deserve the status of genuine criticism. Therefore, we resolutely reject it. When criticism from the point of view of implementing the proletarian revolution is at stake, then I believe, Hamdija Pozderac stressed, that we must show respect for such criticism. However, my impression is that we have become sensitive to such criticism and that we often describe it in the information media, in the broadest sense of the word, artificially, as pseudocriticism.

This, Pozderac went on, is particularly significant as a characteristic because we often, together with defense of our basic principles and values, also defend existing primitivisms in their interpretation and vulgarizations in their implementation. This leads the League of Communists in many environments to merely being "the defender of everything which exists." I believe that we are now in a phase of the development of socialist self-management in which we must be much more open to such criticism, much more self-critical regarding certain manifestations [words indistinct] cannot be defended by anything, precisely because we are not open to it. Recently, this kind of criticism has been mixed up with demagogy, with petit-bourgeois haphazardness, with various kind of derivatives of the concept about "just socialism" and eulogies on the situation in the countries of real socialism, with extreme demands for efficiency even if this criticism might be bureaucratic.

Our information media in such situations are not held "in check," while their orientation to real social problems, to criticism of that which is overcome and obsolete and also to affirmation of the positive effort in seeking out and overcoming existing problems and contradictions, is confirmation of their responsibility and role in our society, Hamdija Pozderac stressed. In this respect we have not yet succeeded, in general, in finding everywhere a fortunate collusion between society's broader interests and the narrow economic interests of information organizations.

Hamdija Pozderac then stressed that certain groups and minigroups have managed to impose through individual media the thesis about there being not enough freedom for the expression of public opinion (by this they more often than not mean blatant opposition activity). What kind of freedom is involved? The freedom of the working class to implement its full influence on the discharge of all social affairs, the power of associated labor or the free position and partnership, the independent arbiter, the privileges of certain groups who are not concerned very much about the interests of the working class. Unconstructive approach, malicious, tendentious, and even nationalistic treatment of certain events by a section of the information media is often the source of manipulation by anti-Yugoslav enemy propaganda which is waged against our country from abroad. The information media must get rid of one-sidedness in their approach, which describes various discussions by our organs as disunity because certain differences regarding attitudes in the League of Communists have often also been demonstrated in the form of sniping at one another through the press and television.

Earlier, there were examples of only looking "over the fence" and seeing ugliness only in other environments, and not in one's own, too.

Speaking about the press market and about the tendencies to isolate and fragment this market, Pozderac said this must be prevented also with reference to isolationism by basic organizations of associated labor and to regional, provincial, and republican isolationism. We must open up Yugoslavia's borders with reference to associating at the international level.

Speaking about cadre problems in information media, Pozderac advocated that journalists be specialists in individual spheres on which they could then speak with authority.

SERB LC BODY DISCUSSES CADRES IN JOURNALISM

AU121540 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Knowledge, expertise, and socialist ideological orientation are the qualities which should be part of every journalist in our society. This was stressed at a session of the Commission for Information of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia in a discussion on the cadre policy in public media.

A strong cadre base exists in journalism, it was assessed, but the abilities of the journalists are not sufficiently exploited, chiefly because there has been no thought-out, long-term cadre policy.

It was recommended that the basic organizations of the LC in the information sphere place this question on their agendas as soon as possible. Essential prerequisites for better work by the journalists are constant professional and ideological training and wider inclusion in the system of internal political information in society. The great majority of journalists have a socialist outlook, but there are some individuals who are not on the LC line. Matters should be clarified with them or our ways should part, it was said at the session of the Commission for Information of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

BELGRADE OF BODY VIEWS POLITICAL CRIMES

AU111710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] New members of the Presidium of the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade have been elected at the session of the city committee: Vlada Ivetic, highly skilled worker in the 14 December plant, and Mihajlo Milojevic, president of the managing board of the Ivo Lola Ribar machine-building factory. Members of the city committee had previously unanimously decided to relieve Slobodan Milosevic of his post as member of the city committee Presidium since he is also member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. The other post in the Presidium became vacant after Rade Koncar resigned.

The city committee today also adopted conclusions which specify tasks in the struggle for further development and strengthening of all people's defense and social self-protection. Mirjana Trajkovic reports:

The overall security situation in Belgrade is good, Branko Kostic, secretary of the city Secretariat for Internal Affairs, reported. To be honest, the number of crimes in the first 4 months of this year increased by 8 percent compared to the same period last year, but at the same time the efficiency of the internal affairs organs has been intensified.

The number of violations of public order has increased by 6 percent. Public hostile actions, Kostic pointed out, are still verbal and they mostly occur in coffee shops.

Speaking about the struggle against political crimes in Belgrade, Milojica Pantelic presented the following data: During last year and the year before, charges were submitted against 63 persons, indictments filed against 8 persons, while only 2 went on trial. During the last 10 years in Belgrade, a total of five books and publications have been banned. Administrative measures have rarely been used, Pantelic concluded.

Despite this, as Milos Stanimirovic pointed out in the introductory report, under the slogan of the freedom of creativity, the party is being attacked in certain circles and social communities in the city with a view to proving its alleged dogmatism and Stalinism, to proving that there is a certain conflict between the party and intelligentsia, culture, press, and young people. Through such actions, they also spread nationalist ideology, point to the danger to the Serbian nation, and call for radicalism and revanchism. Thanks to the organized and efficient ideopolitical action, as well as to the high awareness of primarily workers and young people, the actions of the opposition groups have failed to gain broader support in Belgrade.

The session of the city committee extensively discussed strengthening the role of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection. As was assessed, these committees should permanently watch over the political-security situation in every community and take timely measures -- that is, act preventively so that there are no unpleasant surprises.

It was said that the situation we are in demands increased vigilance, activity, and responsibility of Communists in the implementation of attitudes and the adopted policy. This is why the city committee decided to obligate all basic organizations and organs of the LC to adopt operational plans and determine specific tasks in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

PRIEST SENTENCED FOR 'ABUSE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS'

LD130521 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Split, May 12 (TANJUG) -- Roman Catholic priest Luka Prcela, 42, was today, Thursday, convicted on charges of hostile propaganda and abuse of religious freedoms and church for political purposes and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The district court in Split, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, also prohibited Prcela from engaging in public activities for five years after serving his sentence. According to evidence presented to the court, the priest Prcela began to use masses for and turning sermons into political speeches. He was describing the situation in Yugoslavia incorrectly and maliciously, insulting the person of President Tito, national heroes and other participants of the people's liberation war, and was stirring up national hatred while glorifying persons convicted of hostile propaganda.

NEW CROATIAN ASSEMBLY LEADERS ELECTED 11 MAY

LD111017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, 11 May (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all Croatian Assembly chambers today the delegates elected Milutin Baltic president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milan Rukavina-Sain new president of the Croatian Assembly; and Vlado Mihaljevic vice president of the Croatian Assembly. The term of office of these officials is 1 year.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMY, ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU101126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 83 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 5 May -- At their separate sessions today, delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly discussed economic trends during the first 3 months of this year and assessed them as positive although the increase in industrial production in this period of 3.6 percent is still well below the planned rate. Delegates were most worried by the fact that old problems remain: shortages of raw materials, producer goods, and imported spare parts; increases in prices and living expenses, uncovered losses, debts, and the like.

"The discussion called attention to the untenable tendency of production oscillating from month to month which undoubtedly points to numerous subjective and internal weaknesses in the economy."

At their joint session delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly elected Ilija Djukic president of the Kosovo Assembly and Bajram Selimi vice president of the Kosovo Assembly.

"At their separate sessions, delegates elected Sulejman Kektesi, delegate from Urosevac, as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Tahir Ajazi, delegate from Clogovac, as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; and Tomislav Vitosevic, delegate from Orahovac, as president of the Chamber of Municipalities."

"Muharem Imeri was elected president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court and Bajram Selimi president of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo."

REPORT ON TITOVA MITROVICA EMIGRATION REQUESTS

LD080157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 7 May (TANJUG) -- A total of 162 requests for emigration were submitted to the municipal commission for investigating the causes and checking the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the municipality of Titova Mitrovica during the first quarter of 1983. Although this is 41 percent fewer than in the same period in 1981, the situation is still worrisome. This was stated at today's joint session of the LC Municipal Committee Presidium and the SAWP Municipal Conference of Titova Mitrovica.

It was emphasized at the session that even greater involvement of the subjective forces in the organizations of associated labor and local communities is essential to halt this process completely. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that highly qualified cadres are emigrating from the municipality. Those who are employed and who have accomodations and even inhabitants of local village communities are leaving the municipality although it is well-known that this category of the population does not readily migrate. Thus, according to place of residence, 99 requests for emigration have been submitted from the urban area and 63 from the rural area.

The reasons cited for emigration are usually family or economic circumstances. It is encouraging, however, that during the first 3 months of this year the Commission for Emigration in Titova Mitrovica received requests to return from seven families and seven individuals of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality who are asking that work be found for them in the Titova Mitrovica municipality.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMY, HOLDS ELECTIONS

AU101105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 83 p 1

[Text] This year, Vojvodina's economy is still suffering from the difficulties carried over from 1982 which limit any increase in production, especially in industry, it was stated at the session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina yesterday.

Industrial production has increased by only 0.2 percent, which is considerably below plan, machines in many collectives have been idle, therefore more than 80,000 workdays have been lost. Record losses of 11.2 billion dinars were "produced" last year in 223 basic organizations of associated labor with 50,000 workers.

Delegates of the Vojvodina Assembly decided today that what is necessary is not to adopt new conclusions, which would be a mere piling up of paper, but to begin the implementation of the set tasks with as much action and responsibility as possible.

Delegates also decided today to change the name of the town Vrbas to Titov Vrbas. This industrial center in Vojvodina will change its name officially as of 25 May.

At the joint session of all three chambers, delegates elected Istvan Rajcan new president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for a 1-year term of office and Dobrivoje Radic new vice president. New presidents of the Assembly chambers were also elected: Branko Kljajic was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Jovan Srnka president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Ivan Milankov president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.